

TOMORROW

Fair weather or foul, The Great British Summer begins tomorrow in a special 10-page Saturday...

Go-ahead for RAF superjet

British Aerospace have been given the go-ahead for the prototype of a supersonic fighter for the RAF...

Reforms sought in education

A group of leading industrialists and academics has called for reform of sixth-form and university education...

Crossed line

Russia has rejected President Reagan's proposals for improving the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington...

Stocks boost

The stock market continued to gain with the Financial Times Index rising 5.6 points to a record 706.2...

Russia with love

The three Greenham Common peace women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September...

Shaping up

One hundred turned up for the "Miss Warsaw Region" contest, among them secretaries, truant schoolgirls and strippers...

Loner's gift

Betty Trask, the writer who has left £400,000 for an annual fiction award, spent many years as a recluse in a small terrace house...

United's Cup

Manchester United won last night's FA Cup final replay, beating Brighton 4-0 at Wembley...

Leader page 13 Letters: On local government, Why Pym's No 1 on the hit list: The troubles of the PLO: The press and the election: John Pardo's election column: Philip Howard on Cubism: Spectrum: The proud pirate of punk: The Dali scandal: Friday Page: The childless 10 per cent: Medical: Ring: Sweden's welfare problems: Special Report, Pages 15-18: The London Business School's new Plowden Building was opened yesterday by Prince Charles...

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Law Report, Overseas, Meeting, Arts, Sales, Books, Business, Sport, Court, TV & Radio, Crossword, Diary, Weather, Events, Wills

Labour defence split 'could cost election'

Mr Callaghan's rejection of Labour's non-nuclear defence policy angered party organizers and brought a claim that it could cost Labour the election...

By Julian Haviland and Anthony Bevins

Mr James Callaghan's rejection of the Labour Party's non-nuclear defence policy caused resentment and confusion yesterday among the party's campaign planners...

Table with 2 columns: Prior rebuked, GLC deadline, Labour insurance scheme, John Pardo's column, Pym: Times portrait, Leading article

Concern about the effect of Mr Callaghan's speech was voiced by Mr John Golding as soon as the campaign committee assembled yesterday...

Polks asking wrong questions, Foot says

Mr Michael Foot last night dismissed as a "piece of nonsense" reports that Labour's campaign committee had met to pass a vote of confidence in his leadership...

LATEST OPINION POLLS Table with 2 columns: Sample taken, Conservatives, Labour, Alliance, Others

In an arduous and poorly-organized tour of south London constituencies, Mr Foot spent much of the time trying to avoid questions from television and newspaper reporters about the leadership issue...

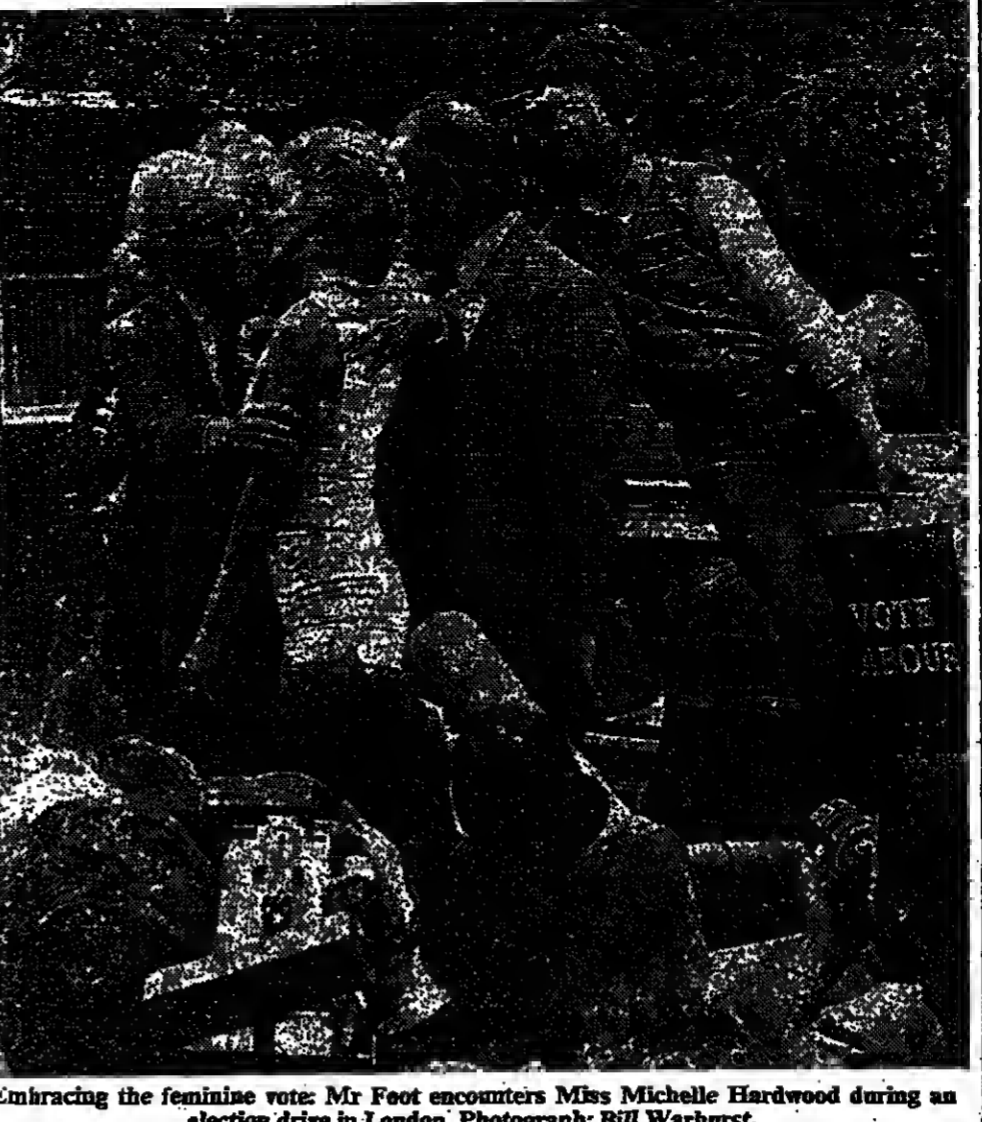
Labour moderates 'caved in'

The Labour Party's dilemma over its defence policy was exploited to the full by the Prime Minister last night when he said that Labour's support for unilateral nuclear disarmament made the prospect of war more likely...

Thatcher exploits defence split

The Labour Party's dilemma over its defence policy was exploited to the full by the Prime Minister last night when he said that Labour's support for unilateral nuclear disarmament made the prospect of war more likely...

Labour, she said, was no longer the party of Gaitskell. Turning to Gaitskell's famous "fight and fight again" speech against the present party leadership, Mrs Thatcher said that she would implement and stop craves and move towards the establishment of an effective non-nuclear defence policy...



Embracing the feminine vote: Mr Foot encounters Miss Michelle Hardwood during an election drive in London. Photograph: Bill Warhurst.

Israelis dig in and step up readiness

Despite, or perhaps because of last week's US negotiated pact between Israel and Lebanon, unmistakable signs of preparations for war are now clearly visible on either side of the ceasefire line...

Opposite views of tension in Middle East

From Christopher Walker, Jabal Bayada, Lebanon

War fever is one thing, but preparations for war are quite another. That, at least, is the lesson to be drawn in Damascus over the past 24 hours...

First skirmishes in battle for P & O

The opening salvoes in the £290m battle for control of P&O the shipping and construction company, fired yesterday at the London headquarters of the Office of Fair Trading (OFT)...

Bomb explodes in centre of Bloemfontein

A bomb exploded in the centre of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, yesterday at 12.50 pm, destroying or damaging a number of cars and blowing out windows in buildings...

Policeman and milkman die in Ulster shootings

A police reservist and a milkman were killed in separate gun attacks in Northern Ireland yesterday amid fears that violence will increase in the last two weeks of the general election campaign...

People Express granted licence

A new era of cheap Atlantic air fares opens today when the 299 People Express Jumbo jet takes off from Gatwick after an unexpected overnight climb-down by the British Government in bilateral talks with the United States yesterday...

The first flight by chartered Boeing 747 was expected to arrive at Gatwick at 6.55 this morning with all its 434 seats full after an overnight flight from New York...

In New York, Mr Harold Parretti, the airline's head of operations, said that the new service marked a "major step forward in international aviation"...



postponed for a week subpoena requiring documents from British Airways and British Caledonian for the grand jury case against them for allegedly conspiring to force Laker Airways out of business...

London Business School advertisement. Founded in 1965 to provide a centre of excellence for management studies. Offers various executive and part-time programs.

The Williamsburg summit

France to avoid clash with US

From Diana Geddes, Paris

France will not seek a confrontation with the United States at the Williamsburg summit, despite deep differences on monetary matters...

The reference to Bretton Woods did not mean France wanted a return to the old system of fixed parities...

been of mutual benefit for both men: it boosted M Giscard d'Estaing's image as a statesman above party politics...

\$454m released for Pershings

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Within hours of his MX missile victory, President Reagan has scored another significant win in the field of defence...

The Administration was concerned that a continued refusal by Congress to approve the funds would have delayed plans to begin deploying the Pershing 2s in West Germany...

Canberra fury over atoll test

From Tony Dubouzin, Melbourne

Australia's relations with France reached a new low yesterday after the explosion of a French nuclear device on Mururoa atoll.

Polish girls back in the beautiful body business

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The girls came in waves, as determined as Napoleonic infantry, tall and short, spotty and freckled, brazen and demure...

Shultz plea for freer world trade

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday made a strong plea for new measures of international trade liberalization...



Iran rejects Iraqi peace offer

Tehran, (AFP, Reuters) - Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's Foreign Minister, yesterday spurned an Iraqi proposal to sign a "special peace agreement" under UN auspices...

19 join Kim on hunger strike

Seoul (Reuters) - Nineteen opposition politicians joined former opposition leader Kim Young-Sam in a hunger strike to press for the return of democracy in South Korea.

Spies jailed

Munich (AP) - Sentencing a West German Army sergeant and his wife to prison for selling decoding lists to Soviet agents in East Germany...

Three expelled

Moscow (Reuters) - Iran's ambassador to Moscow confirmed that the Soviet Union had expelled three Iranian diplomats...

Greeks angry

Athens (Reuters) - Greece protested to the US over violations of its airspace by five American aircraft on Wednesday during a Nato exercise...

Long wait

Chur (AP) - Forty seven Swiss climbers stranded in huts throughout the mountains of the Graubunden canton since last weekend's Whiteout...

Coffee scandal

Rome - All members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the highest disciplinary body in the Italian legal world, have been summoned to answer charges of misuse of public funds...

Farm deadlock

Brussels - Two days of talks by EEC agriculture ministers aimed at trying to find a way of recognizing the structures for Mediterranean-type agricultural products...

Magazine held

Nairobi (AP) - Copies of the US magazine Newsweek held by the authorities at the airport since Wednesday, were released after 24 hours...

Hashish haul

Antwerp (AP) - Police and Customs men seized 14,300lb of hashish hidden in two containers in the port of Antwerp...

A summer stroll in Stockholm

The Queen, accompanied by Queen Silvia of Sweden, on a walkabout in the rain in the narrow streets of Stockholm's medieval Old Town yesterday.

technology in Sweden, while on board the royal yacht Britannia, anchored near the palace, delegations of Swedish and British businessmen discussed joint industrial projects in the Third World.

Arafat 'plot against Gaddafi'

Beirut (Reuters) - Libya yesterday accused Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, of direct involvement in a "dirty assassination conspiracy" planned by US intelligence to get rid of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

Strauss derides Kohl's charge of bickering

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, yesterday tried to play down the public reproach made to him by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and insisted too much was being made of imaginary differences between his Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Christian Democrats (CDU).

Namibia pact on brink

Mis Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the UN, told the Security Council that an accord to bring Namibia to independence was within reach but that all could be lost if the violent turn of events that marked the weekend in southern Africa persisted.

Officers 'told to help destroy jets'

The prosecution in the trial of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers yesterday introduced as evidence signed statements in which they admitted assisting in the Thornhill Air Force base sabotage operation.

Hopes fade for Nile victims

The twisted metal skeleton of the Kamadan 10, the ferry which was burnt out on Lake Nasser on the Upper Nile on Wednesday, and one of the barges it was towing.

Firing squad volunteer

Berlin (Reuters) - Hans Barth, a former SS officer, on trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity, yesterday admitted volunteering for a firing squad which killed four civilians in Czechoslovakia in 1942.

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Walesa appeals for calm to protect papal visit

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, who is due to be interrogated by the Polish authorities again today, has appealed for calm and restraint among Solidarity supporters...



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Advertisement for Crans-Montana resort, featuring a mountain scene and text: 'crans-montana SWITZERLAND'S SUNNY TERRACE! All-inclusive-weeks: Golf, Tennis, Alpine- and Cross-country skiing from £ 150.-'

Advertisement for a firing squad volunteer, featuring a portrait of Hans Barth and text: 'Firing squad volunteer Berlin (Reuters) - Hans Barth, a former SS officer, on trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity, yesterday admitted volunteering for a firing squad which killed four civilians in Czechoslovakia in 1942.'

Advertisement for a magazine held, featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Magazine held Nairobi (AP) - Copies of the US magazine Newsweek held by the authorities at the airport since Wednesday, were released after 24 hours...'

THE ARTS

Cinema

Witty exposé of a bourgeois intelligentsia

The Ploughman's Lunch (15)

Gate Notting Hill

That Championship Season (15)

Classic Haymarket

Sting II (PG)

Plaza

Starflight One (U)

Classic Haymarket

Napoleon

Barbican

Not many distinguished stage or television directors have made the transition to film easily and naturally...



Realization of failure: Jonathan Pryce in conference in The Ploughman's Lunch

He is working on a book about the Suez crisis, and has a certain sympathy for the Eden side of things...

James's historical researches and his sexual pursuit of Susan opportunistically coincide...

The hero, James Penfield (Jonathan Pryce), works at the very heart of Britain - in the newsroom at Broadcasting House...

His book wins the approval of his modish publisher. Even so, James will continue to embody the principle that, if there is anything less likeable than a successful opportunist...

Even though the world is different and it is the Joe Lampton of 25 years on, and it is significant that as a political historian he is fascinated by the social and moral traumas which produced the Joe Lamptons and Jimmy Porters...

making her Falklands victory pronounced: 'We have told the people the truth'...

It is a cruel and witty exposé of the manners, morals and neuroses of a bourgeois intelligentsia terrified of human commitment...

Belgrano, though, is to have infiltrated the Conservative Party Conference and recruited an unknown writer. Here the decor is the gift of Central Office...

Salutary shocks

The Comedy Without a Title

Lyric, Hammersmith

Adapted from plays and sketches by Ruzante of Padua (c.1502-1542), this is a curious evening which makes heavy demands on an audience's patience...

With starvation threatening, death is never far away in these comedies. Survival or any pleasure (particularly getting or hanging on to a wife) depends on ruthlessness...

After dull opening scenes unremitting in their lavatory humour, the first play turns without warning into a tragicomic tale of the shy suitor whose friend guards his case...

These unerring shifts of mood are rewarding and Mike Alfreds's production for Shared Experiences encompasses them well. But the broad humour, played straight out front, is disconcerting without being funny...

Characterizations are rich, however. James Smith bravely tries to hold the house as the soliloquizing Ruzante, returning scabby and footsore from the wars to find his woman gone...

Anthony Masters

Theatre Delicate character

Time and the Conways

Chichester

The last of the J. B. Priestley live plays to achieve a major revival, Time and the Conways, strikes me as by far the best...

The theory itself, which converts time from a fluid element into something as solid and three-dimensional as a piece of sculpture...

Without that element Time and the Conways would have been a sour chronicle of national decline, beginning in 1919 with a rapturous reunion for an upper-middle-class family...

Thanks to the time theory, only the characters succumb to bitterness, while the play itself observes them from another dimension, bestowing irony and compassion but never slammng them shut inside the prison they have made for themselves...

By sandwiching what would normally by the 1938 climax in between two acts set in 1919, Priestley also achieves an effortless succession of dramatic

Salammbô

San Carlo, Naples

In recent years few operagoers would have thought of putting the San Carlo in Naples near the top of the list of houses at which to hear performances...

To admire the building in a sightseeing tour, yes: the San Carlo is one of Europe's most beautiful theatres, a witness to the Bourbons' concern with opera.

At the beginning of this year a new team took over the management of the San Carlo. The first thing they did was to scrape off the stucco coat-of-arms of the Savoy dynasty over the proscenium arch...

Antonio Simonetti

surprises. You can see from the outset that young Robin, swaggering back to a hero's welcome in his RAF uniform, is going to wind up as a drunken failure...

Peter Dew's production takes full advantage of Priestley's device of building each of the three acts round a well defined social occasion: first the charades party, followed by a meeting with the family solicitor...

In each case the formal events get detailed attention, and to begin with there is so much inventive business with false noses, funny hats and mother upstaging the game with her Spanish number that some of the basic plot points go speeding by unheeded...

The individual performances leave you with a new respect for the delicacy of Priestley's sense



A family full of hope: Andrew Hawkins (left), Eunice Roberts, Gooogie Withers, Julia Foster, Simon Williams, Angela Down

of character. There are some cardboard figures, like the brainlessly arrogant Robin, whom Simon Williams is powerless to present as anything more than one of Priestley's class enemies...

Opera

director of great talent, have given back style and dignity to the San Carlo. The new regime started with an excellent Flaminio by Pergolesi, followed by La sonnambula built around the fine talent of Cecilia Gasdia...

Mussorgsky left six unconnected scenes of Salammbô, very little of which was orchestrated, plus some pieces for chorus. But was there enough to stage a spectacle? Naples's Salammbô has been the labour of love of the conductor and musicologist Zoltan Pesko...

perpetually disappointing schoolteacher Julia Foster, in the Cassandra-like role of Kay, traces a similar route from literary ambiguity to back to journalism and Lucy Fleming, a Botticelli cast mismatched to a gaucy and nervous body...

In order to link the scenes Lubimov placed both Flaubert and Mussorgsky on stage. The notes of a piano and some quotations from Mussorgsky's and Flaubert's correspondence open the opera. Flaubert is seen walking around the flat panels which fill the stage...

Gaia Servadio

Television

Hard to forget

The decision to screen Walter on its first night last November may have been one way in which Channel 4 signalled its determination to be different...

There is no essential reason why a sequel should not be better than the original but it never seems to happen. Certainly, although it has the same writer and goes through the same motions, Sting II remains none of the old charm or fun...

Tomorrow and on Monday there are performances of Napoleon, with full orchestra, at the Barbican, which are essential viewing for all aficionados of the film...

At tomorrow's show there will be personal appearances by some of the film's stars - Annabella, who as a teenage debutante played Violine...

David Robinson

only to fall through the floor and die of her injuries. Walter returns from the doss-house, where he has taken refuge, to find her. The student, under the mistaken impression that it is for him, reads Walter the message she has scrawled on the pipes...

For all that, the performances, Stephen Frears's direction and Chris Menges's photography pulled it through. Walter is a character who will linger in the mind. Those viewers who have had the stamina to run the course will have had not only their sympathy for the mentally handicapped stirred, but their understanding, which comes much harder...

There June meets an economics student, obviously down on his economics, and an affair begins. She leaves the bewildered Walter and returns, apparently stricken by conscience and his dependence...

Dennis Hackett

Concert

Anonymous notes

Philharmonia/Rattle Festival Hall

It must have been with a sense of some moment that Beethoven watched the century turn and inscribed 'Concerto 1800 Da L.v. Beethoven'...

The first movement got by, just about, with this approach, though the post-cadential crescendo were nervously piled up, lacking very much sense of organic growth...

The first movement got by, just about, with this approach, though the post-cadential crescendo were nervously piled up, lacking very much sense of organic growth. It was this inability to weld the parts into a resonant whole that short-changed the second movement...

Hilary Finch

Dance

Maria Maria

Bloomsbury Theatre

Grupo Corpo is a company of a dozen very able and attractive dancers from Belo Horizonte, Brazil, who have toured previously in Europe but are in Britain for the first time...

The main work, Maria Maria, is based on a book of the same title by Fernando Brandt, telling the story of two women born into slavery in the same small town. One died at 24, the other lived to be 84...

Irving Wardle

All the women in the group by turns represent an aspect of Alice in Wonderland, the first major new production by Northern Ballet Theatre since September 1981, receives its premiere at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on May 31...

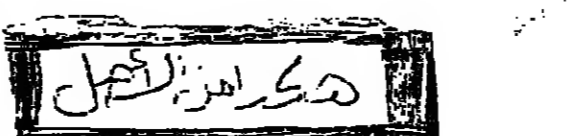
Dance

Maria Maria: episodes ranging from a warmly confiding love duet to a sacrifice in the jungle provide scope which is eagerly and ably seized, with strong and delicate support from the men...

John Percival

Gaia Servadio

Advertisement for GATE BLOOMSBURY featuring 'CONFIDENCE', 'PIXOTE', and 'Mozart'.



Sainsbury's Vintage Selection.

It reads like the wine list in a good restaurant.

Until you come to the prices.



If you're a wine buff who's been buffered by rising prices you'll welcome our Vintage Selection.

You'll find the quality familiar and the prices, quite often, nostalgic. All twenty-nine wines have been tasted and tested by our wine buyers, who have been working, if you can call it work, on this selection for 12 months. (Over 600 wines were considered before the final selection was made.)

All of the wines are ready to drink now though some are suitable for laying down.

Many of them come with established reputations like the Puligny Montrachet or Château Grand Puy Ducasse.

Some are more unusual, like the delicious dessert wine Moulin Touchais from the Loire - or our dry red wine from Portugal called Quinta Da Bacalhã.

Many are virtually exclusive to Sainsbury's and all bear our Vintage Seal on the label.

You'll find the complete list in 20 of our largest stores and a further 130 stores will carry a good selection.

We hope you'll enjoy reading about the wines below and that you'll be tempted to turn a wine list into something even more satisfying.

A shopping list.

1. Château Grand Puy Ducasse 1979 Pauillac.

A classic Claret from one of the most important communes in the Médoc. Full bodied with good fruit and tannin this wine will develop over the next three or four years into a fine wine of distinction. £7.45.

2. Château Jean-Fauré 1979 Grand Cru St. Émilion.

Like all St. Émilions this wine will drink younger than the great growth clarets and is already soft and fruity. The 1979 is delightfully drinkable and offers, along with elegant medium weight, a bouquet with a hint of violets. £5.45.



3. Château de Poncié 1981 Fleurie.

The true charm and distinction of one of the most delicate of the Beaujolais. Granite soil and the Gamay grape have combined in one of the more southerly Beaujolais villages to produce a wine which is soft, fruity and delicately perfumed. Superb with cold meats or cheese - but many would say with anything. £4.35.

4. Château Tourteau Chollet 1980 Graves.

Graves, a huge area of wine production to the south of Bordeaux is famed for its rich, slightly spicy red wines. Small proprietors abound in the area, producing wines which are firm when young and pay for keeping. Here is a pleasant fruity example of medium weight which will go happily with most meats or cheese. £3.60.

5. Château du Bousquet 1981 Côtes de Bourg.

Less well known than the Médocs which lie opposite, the wines of the Côtes de Bourg offer excellent value for money. The best of the slopes, near the river, include the vines from which this splendid example is formed. Although it will keep, it can be enjoyed now without hesitation. £3.20.

6. Gevrey Chambertin 1978.

Amongst the richest and most enduring of all the great Burgundies, this full-bodied and powerful wine, from the celebrated village on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits, will be enjoyed with the richer meats - a pheasant would be ideal. £8.95.

7. St. Amour 1980.

Produced on the granite soil of the most northerly of the nine nominated 'cru' villages which produce the best of the Beaujolais. St. Amour is fruity and fresh. £3.75.

8. Domaine de Palestor 1979 - Châteauneuf du Pape.

Châteauneuf du Pape is recognised the world over as the finest of the southern Rhône's. Dark, strong and long-lived. This is a fine example from the rocky vineyard of one of the leading growers and two or three years more bottle age will improve it. £5.25. (Coming shortly)

9. Gigondas 1981.

Like its more famous neighbour Châteauneuf du Pape, Gigondas is a deep, hearty, robust red wine, taking its character from the Grenache grapes which predominate in the blend. It will hold its own with game, roasts, casseroles and all cheese dishes. £4.55.

10. Château la Borie - Rhône 1982.

This is the product of a vineyard which was totally replanted 20 years ago. (It has grown in reputation as a result.) The presence of Syrah and Grenache in the blend gives the slight peppery sensation on the palate which is so characteristic of a Rhône wine. £2.99.



11. Château Barreyres 1979 Haut-Médoc.

The Médoc, on the west bank of the river, is the most important red wine district of Bordeaux. Here, from just north of the Margaux, is an excellent fruity claret of medium weight, which has been made with great care and would even improve with a few years bottle age. £3.55.

12. Domaine du Colombier 1982 Chinon.

Though less well-known there are some fine fresh light reds from the gravel soils of the Loire. This one has a distinct fruitiness and pleasant acidity. It is best drunk young and will happily accept a degree of chilling. £3.75.

13. Château de Goutgazaud 1980 - Minervois.

From the hilly country of the Languedoc-Roussillon but with more of the Cabernet Sauvignon grape than is usual. This makes for a distinctive medium-bodied wine of charm - robust enough for most meats and cheeses. £4.99. (Magnum)

14. Clos de La Mouchère 1980 - Puligny Montrachet.

Another great classic dry French white wine. Produced to the north of Meursault and lacking some of its softness it is, perhaps, the ultimate accompaniment to oysters but enhances any fish or white meat. £3.45.

15. Domaine De La Bizolite 1982 Savennières.

The white Anjou wines to the western end of the Loire Valley are characteristically dry and full bodied - some say with the crispness of new apples. Here is a fine example, best drunk young and served chilled, it is slightly flowery with good acidity. £3.60.



16. Meursault Moillard 1980.

Meursault's Pinot Chardonnay grapes provide some of the world's great white wines. Rich, smooth and dry, but mellow. This is a fine example, soft and full, which will mature and improve for two or three years. £6.95.

17. Sancerre Les Perriers 1982.

This was a good year in the Loire, where the Sauvignon grapes grown on limestone produce elegant, dry white wines. This fresh and fruity wine from Vendigey is best drunk young and slightly chilled. £4.65.

18. Moulin Touchais 1964 - Anjou.

The valley of the Loire shelters the Chenin Blanc vines from which are made some exceptional white wines. In the limestone 'caves' at Doué la Fontaine lies a huge selection of some of France's best kept wine secrets. Moulin Touchais is one. The perfect dessert wine with plenty of fruit and a balanced sweetness best revealed when chilled. £5.75.

19. Château Terre du Moulin 1982 Entre-deux-Mers.

Between the 'two seas' of the Dordogne and the Garonne lies a vast area of wine production. The whites of this area are allowed the 'appellation'. Here is a crisp, fruity dry white wine from a grower with an established reputation for consistent quality. £2.75.

20. Clos St. Georges 1981 Graves Supérieures.

Long before Graves was known for the red wines with which it is now most associated, it had a high reputation for sweet white wines. Clos St. Georges is found on the borders of Barsac. It has depth, style and length, which come through impressively on the palate. £2.99.

21. Château de Beaulieu 1980 Coteaux Du Layon.

Beaulieu is one of only six communes in this sheltered area to the south of the Loire to be granted the 'appellation'. This is an exceptional medium sweet white wine with lots of fruit and an acidity of considerable length which give it great style and depth. At its best lightly chilled with fresh fruit. £2.80.

22. Muscat de Beaumes - De-Venise.

This is a naturally sweet white wine from the southern end of the Rhône Valley. The sun has ample time to develop the sugar and add a delicate perfume and flavour. A dessert wine of great distinction. £4.25.

23. Uerziger Würzgarten Auslese 1975 Moselle.

The Riesling wines of Würzgarten are sheltered by mountains and this fragrant and spicy sweet wine is produced from selected (auslese) grapes. Serve chilled with desserts or as a special aperitif. £5.99.



24. Domaine De La Bretonnerie 1982, Muscadet De Sevre et Maine Sur Lie.

This Muscadet is named after two of the Loire's great tributaries. It has the added fruit and body which results from the grapes remaining longer on the vines ('sur lie'). Ideal with fish - especially shellfish. A light, dry and refreshing white wine. £2.99.

25. Kiedricher Heiligenstock Kabinett 1982 Rheingau.

From the pride of Germany's wineland come some splendid and white wines. This one is no exception. Elegant and well-balanced it is a distinguished accompaniment to most white meat and fish. £4.20.

26. Deidesheimer Herrgottsacker Kabinett 1981 Rheinpfalz.

Wines from the Palatinate are rich, well flavoured, and lively and Deidesheimer is regarded as one of the best villages. This is a light medium dry white wine and versatile enough for fish, poultry or a chilled aperitif. £4.10.

27. Apetloner Gewürztraminer Beerenauslese 1981.

Specially selected and overripe grapes from the Gewürztraminer vines at Apetlon in the Burgenland of Austria, produce a wine of concentrated sweetness and depth to compare with the best of the Sauternes. Lightly chilled it makes a superb accompaniment to fruit or dessert. £4.95. (Coming shortly)

28. Amarone Pasqua 1978.

This is a Recioto della Valpolicella - not to be confused with the more popular wine of the latter name. Only the grapes from the 'ears' of the vine which have begun to dry in the sun are used. The result is a dry red wine of high quality and full flavour. £3.95. (Coming shortly)

29. Quinta da Bacalhã 1981.

Portuguese red wines have been a rather well-kept secret for too long. This one produced from Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, matured in chestnut casks, is similar to a dry red Bordeaux. Like all Portuguese reds, it will improve with keeping. £3.65.

Good wine costs less at Sainsbury's.

Malcolm McLaren was dismissed as a distasteful maverick when he managed the Sex Pistols, but there is more to him than an outrageous gift for publicity

Proud pirate of punk

By Michael Watts

One of the more mischievous sights on *Top of the Pops* this year has been a pale, puckish figure with a Groucho Marx walk and a megaphone, instructing athletic New York gutter-snipes in the art of square dancing. This was a video film of Malcolm McLaren performing his chart hit "Buffalo Gals", a culture clash of disco and hillbilly music that has made him, at 36, a pop star at his first attempt. For until now McLaren has been known as the co-owner of an avant-garde fashion business, and as the "Svengali" (a frequent newspaper description) behind rock figures Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow, Boy George of Culture Club, and, most imperishably, the Sex Pistols. Selling fashion through music, and vice-versa, he has become this country's most important broker of young style.

Very few pop group managers are as familiar as his charges. None has been like McLaren, except possibly Andrew Loog Oldham, who in the 1960s shaped the Rolling Stones' profitably anti-social behaviour. A decade later McLaren also pursued notoriety, through the Sex Pistols and punk rock's appeal to malcontent, often unemployed youth, but he has been much more than an audacious publicist: he can claim artistic responsibility for performers he has launched. Now he has tested the hypothesis on himself, compelling the press and record industry, which has often thought him a distasteful maverick to reconsider.

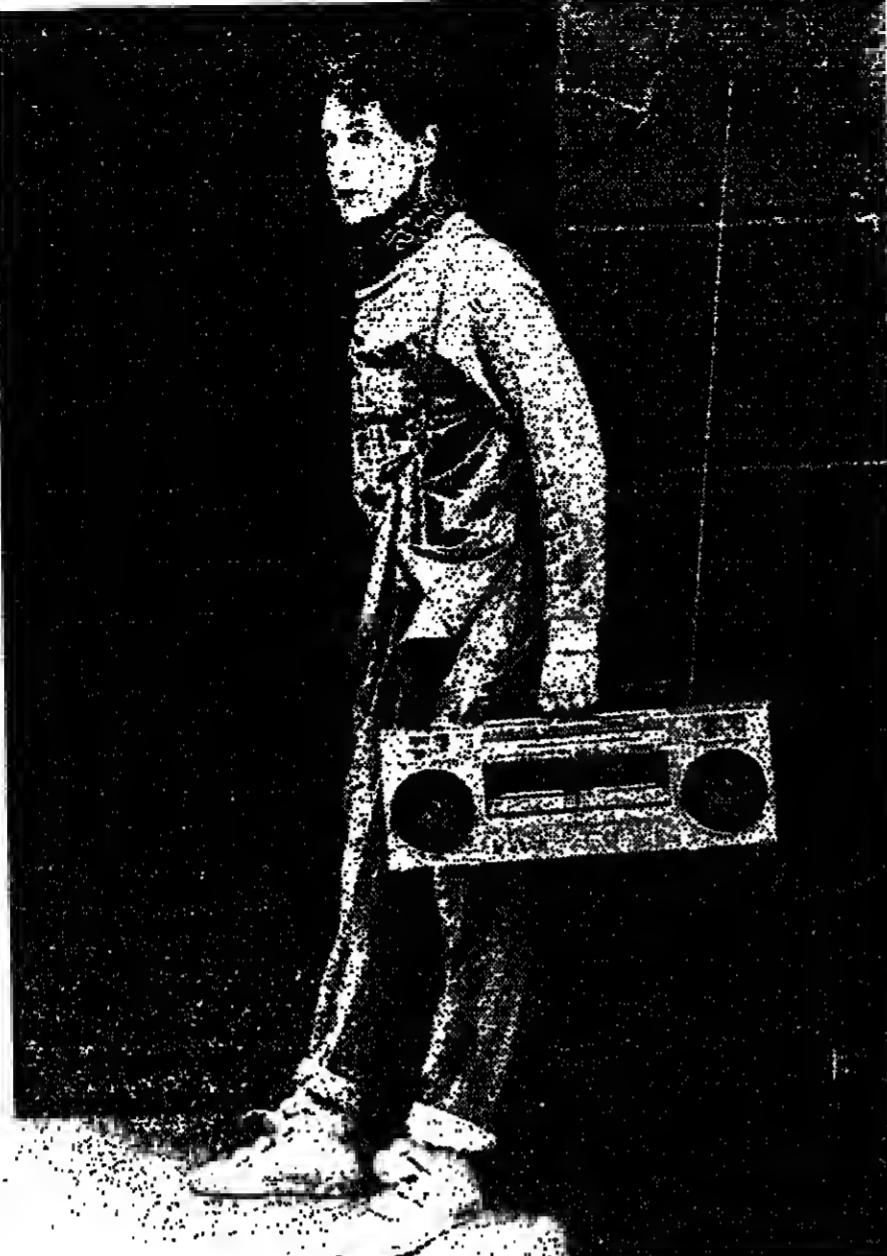
In the past the possibility of a *succes de scandale* has motivated him more than money. He is a sensation-seeker who briefly recruited Great Train Robber Ronnie Biggs to the Sex Pistols. In the week of the Silver Jubilee the Pistols' song "God Save the Queen" almost reached the top of the charts, causing even more comic outrage across the nation than John Osborne's *Declaration* in the 1950s against "royalty religion, the national swill".

Yet of his own debut LP, released this month, only the title - *Duck Rock*, taken from the Marx Brothers' *Duck Soup* - salutes anarchy. Initially budgeted at £30,000, finally costing more than £100,000, it is an idiosyncratic account of McLaren's musical researches in South Africa, the Appalachian mountains of east Tennessee, and New York's black and Latin communities.

The LP illustrates the main characteristics of McLaren's career in the music and rag trades: an eye for a good idea, his own or someone else's, and brilliant cheek in exploiting it. He enjoyed travelling illegally in Soweto, accommodating black musicians in his Johannesburg hotel and infuriating South Africa's white record executives by paying above-average fees to the blacks. But he has been equally cavalier, and quite unrepentant, in copyrighting black rhythms.

"Did Chuck Berry get copyright from the Beatles?" he demands. (Yes, actually.) "For me, England is the land of piracy," he declares, warming to a favourite theme. "Our reputation is as presenters of other people's cultures. There's nothing original in pop music. Maggie Thatcher talks about selling ideas. You can't sell ideas! Ideas are stolen."

British pop culture does not currently excite him. "Britain is a banana republic in the English



Malcolm McLaren: style broker with "ghetto blaster"

Channel, but without the bananas," he chuckles. "Our affinity is now with Third World countries, the dispossessed, and that's why ethnic culture has become such a new sport with young people in England." This is a reference to the present fashion for African music and also to the products, naturally, of his own World's End clothing company.

World's End, his creation with the 42-year-old designer Vivienne Westwood, incorporates the original shop of that name in Chelsea, another called Nostalgia of Mud in the West End, and a third store opening in Paris this autumn. Westwood, the mother of McLaren's 15-year-old son, is small and intense, sharing his determination to *épater les bourgeois* but lacking his saving sense of the ridiculous.

In 1971 they borrowed £100 from her mother and rented space in a denim boutique, Paradise Garage, at the unfashionable end of King's Road. They have been in the same premises, under a variety of names, ever since.

Let It Rock, the first of their own shops, specialised in Teddy Boy drape suits, while the subsequent Too Fast To Live, Too Young To Die drew rockers in chains and their girls in leather mini-skirts. That was followed by the rubberwear of Sex which, in 1976, led to the bondage clothes of Seditionaries, whose barricaded shop-front, evoking Belfast, complemented the shackled punk look of straps, safety pins and spiky hair.

Punk originated in kinky sex wear, but was worn as a badge of bad taste by the new, recession-hit Blank Generation, to express rejection of 1960s' peaceful values. The straps were McLaren's invention ("overt sexuality, a real affront"), as was much of punk's agitprop ("No Future", "Cash out of Chaos"), which sprang ironically, from his student background in the 1960s.

As an art student, active in the "boolegan politics" of London and Paris, he had been particularly influenced by the now obscure Situationists: anarchists and surrealists who asserted that to poke fun at the world is to provoke its collapse. He now encouraged the Sex Pistols to turn style back into revolt: to incite their young audience to trample on conventions and make their own, not the record industry's kind of music. The drama of confrontation ended two years later, in 1979, when Rotten sued McLaren, and Sid Vicious overdosed on heroin

while facing the charge of murdering his girlfriend.

McLaren was rescued when Adam Ant, a young punk rocker, paid him several hundred pounds to revive his own flagging fortunes. Living in Paris and compiling soundtracks for soft-porn films, McLaren had discovered folk music and his improbable advice to Adam and his Ants, to imitate the exciting drum rhythms of the African Burundi tribe, worked spectacularly.

In 1980 Adam re-emerged a sexy teen idol, parroting his mentor's glib theory that, in order to banish hard times, unemployed punks should dress up like proud warriors. Westwood responded by designing swashbuckling clothes, largely inspired by *Les Incroyables*, the French Revolutionary dandies, and suddenly fashion journalists were approving. Soon McLaren had reapplied the idea of piracy to modern technology.

He seized upon the well-publicized argument that home-taping and pirated recordings severely depress record sales. So Bow Wow Wow's first single "C30 C60 C90 Go", containing his lyrics, precisely advocated home-taping and was originally issued only on cassette. He promoted it in line with the growing high-street popularity of Sony Walkmans and portable stereo cassette players ("ghetto blasters"), identifying the group with "roller-skating, cassette-swinging, microchip kids"; the Blank Tape Generation. Like the Sex Pistols before them, however, Bow Wow Wow became resentful of his manipulation and his attempts to introduce the androgynous singer Boy George, "a femme version of Adam Ant". Before leaving them to start his own record last year, he had seemed to be all that his detractors proclaimed.

Now, revitalised, he promises that *Duck Rock* will transform discotheques, "those temples of despair and loneliness", by urging a return to touch-dancing. But its first effect has been on Vivienne Westwood, whose latest collection, *Witches*, combines urban American elements (graffiti designs) with ethnic motifs (Hopi Indian prints).

The recent recording of "God Save the Queen" by Michael Fagan, the Buckingham Palace intruder, confirms that punk's attitude survives. McLaren recalls swapping stories with the Zulus in Soweto. "I told them the history of the Sex Pistols. They were in fits of laughter."

Dirty deal in Dalis

Spain's art world is in a state of shock after the uncovering of frauds involving hundreds of pictures alleged to be by the country's greatest living painter, the aging Salvador Dali

By Richard Wigg

As the longest queues the Madrid Museum of Contemporary Art has ever seen form for *400 Works by Salvador Dali 1914-1983*, an official homage to the surrealist painter, a Barcelona investigating magistrate has just freed five Spaniards on £200,000 bail after charging them with belonging to a ring which manufactured and sold fake Dalis in large quantities.

Among them was Señor Manuel Pujol Baladas, a hitherto unknown 35-year-old painter accused of faking Dalis for profit; another was the woman proprietor of an art gallery. The remainder were accused of marketing the paintings, knowing them to be fakes.

Señor Pujol had previously confessed to the magistrate that he had been responsible for a substantial part of Dali's "official" output since 1975, including about 30 oil paintings and 100 drawings, watercolours and gouaches.

The Pujol affair has shocked the Spanish art world, uncovering a black market of fly-by-night galleries, fast-talking contact men and commercial "brains", a world created during the country's hot-house years of economic prosperity. Recently reformed tax laws and the part of the present depression in forcing nouveau riche collectors to sell helps explain why the latest art scandal has broken at this awkward time, coinciding with the retrospective exhibition, Madrid's answer to big shows at the Centre Pompidou and London in 1980.

Joan-Josep Tharrats, at 64 one of Spain's best-known abstract painters, told me: "Dali is now very appetizing to all kinds of collectors. He is the highest-paid living artist with a worldwide reputation. So his works are becoming better investments."

Señor Tharrats is a friend of Dali, who was 79 last month. Señor Tharrats continued: "These fakes of Dali are so bad that only fools who have never seen a good picture in their lives would think they could really be by him."

A prominent Barcelona commercial lawyer recounted how one of his client's debtors, an industrialist, had recently offered through his lawyers two Dali paintings as security until his business improved and he could meet his obligations. The creditors were told: "Take the genuine Dali and the fake, which is very good, so there can be no doubt."

For almost a century Catalonia has shown a great love of the arts, especially painting the young Pablo Picasso found his first patrons there. All kinds of vendors emerged; some respectable, others that met the large demand by offering "bargains", satisfying those attracted primarily by profit.

The Barcelona investigating magistrate, 42-year-old Señor Manuel Saez Parga, told me that during more than three months of investigations, 300 fakes had been identified and either seized by the police or left with their owners. Two-thirds, he estimated, were "Dali" oils or

drawings. In a Civil Guard barracks in Barcelona I was shown 17 of the confiscated paintings - they included drawings purporting to be by Dali, Picasso, Miró, Juan Gris, Matisse and Renoir. They would not have fooled anyone reasonably familiar with the artists' work.

Inquiries began after a Catalan businessman indicated a willingness to sell some modern works he had accepted from a factory owner in financial difficulties. The scandal began to emerge when one potential buyer took along Señor Marçal Barrachina, an expert on Catalan art and a restorer to the Montserrat Monastery collections. Señor Barrachina went around the pictures, saying: "False... false... false..."

Later the businessman denounced the fakes to the police and Señor Saez stepped in.

The magistrate ordered Señor Pujol's arrest last month, together with those of Señora Begona Guerrero, the co-owner of a gallery, and Señor Josep Bella de Molina, accusing them of marketing 47 paintings knowing them to be fakes, principally by Catalan painters such as Dali, Miró, Ramon Casas and Isidre Nonell, but also by Picasso and Renoir.

Señor Barrachina told me how, in his belief, many fakes had come on the market in the last five years. Shady dealers, he said, are able to spin convincing yarns. "They say a painting has been withdrawn before being auctioned and that they are able to offer it to you 'privately'," he said. "Or they agree, with feigned reluctance, to part with one from their 'collection'."

Señor Pujol claimed to the investigating magistrate, and subsequently to the news magazine *Cambio 16*, that he had been paid around 15,000 pesetas (about £75) for each painting by Señor Bella de Molina, alleging that the latter had resold them, without his knowledge, for far larger sums, as genuine Dalis.

Under Spanish law, a magistrate must prove that the faker's intention is to achieve financial gain. In Spain's art market, *caveat emptor* is the best-respected law, yet the myth of the *ganga* (bargain) never dies.

With such a mentality goes selling "privately" in the art black market to avoid Spain's 22 per cent luxury tax on top of the auctioneer's fee. An owner thus gets only 68 per cent of the sale result in Spain, instead of 90 per cent in bigger art centres, such as London.

This opens the door to unscrupulous vendors peddling fakes. No one can, or wants to, ask the right questions. The black market has become busier, some dealers say, since the arrival of post-Franco democracy, with the full luxury tax being levied instead of partially

overlooked, as it often was by Franco's tax inspectors.

An underworld of faking certificates also exists, and in one case, the works were accompanied by a forged certificate of authenticity from the Centre Pompidou in Paris.

Señor Antonio Pitxot, a 49-year-old painter friend of Dali, now attends almost daily the surrealist master, who has otherwise lived in seclusion at his property, Pubol Casile, since his wife Gala died last June. He told me the whole business was "shameful". Dali himself, he recalled, had telephoned the editor of a Gerona newspaper last August to swear that the painting *Metaphysic Cosmos* was a fake. It was being shown last summer in Perpignan, across the Pyrenees in France by Captain Peter Moore, an Irishman who had been Dali's secretary until 1978. Moore had been the founder of a tourist attraction in Cadaques, the "1,001 Dalis" museum.

A leading Madrid art auctioneer says the Pujol affair is having "an unfortunate impact" on the market for Dali works: "People are worried about what the real situation is, and are therefore leaving him alone," he says. The painter's long creative decline meant that Dali was now treated "almost like an extinct master", with works from the 1970s onwards commanding less than a tenth of the prices of those from the 1930s and '40s.

Señora Ana Veristain, the organizer of the Madrid exhibition, told me: "All the Dalis on show are genuine, with abundant provenance." Unfortunately, however, the important period of the 1930s is not well represented, thanks to a lack of cooperation by museums in Britain and the United States (the Dutch, on the other hand, have sent three surrealist works of great importance).

How remarkable it would have been if Spaniards, who now have Picasso's *Guernica* home at last to help heal the terrible Civil War wounds, could just for a few weeks also have been able to see Dali's *Autumn Cannibalism*, 1936, which resides in the Tate Gallery. The point is underlined by a preliminary sketch for *Premunition of Civil War*, 1936, lent by a private collector - presumably because the Philadelphia Museum, which owns this deeply moving painting, would not oblige.

One way and another, and with or without his consent or connivance, Dali is maintaining in his long decline his reputation as a source of controversy. Meanwhile, a 61-year-old art expert has failed to answer a summons connected with the Pujol case, and is now missing. "I wish," the magistrate Saez told me, "there existed in Spain the same respect for the courts as in your country."

Dali: 79 years old and said to be a declining talent but still a source of controversy



Dial M for Mozart

MOREOVER MILES KINGTON

There was a time when we thought that the Did-Salieri-kill-Mozart industry was limited entirely to Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* and to Bernard Levin's comments thereon. But things have started to spread since then. Puskin has written a long poem on the subject; Rimsky-Korsakov has written a whole opera about the case; and earlier this month the Brighton Festival staged an entire inquest to try to decide how Mozart met his end.

Before things get entirely out of hand, I think I had better print a complete check-list of current entertainments based on this absorbing murder mystery.

Salieri's Teeth (*The Shulman, National Theatre*): Peter

her husband or not. The use of plastic bombs and Ford Cortinas is a little anachronistic but the suspense is undeniable.

Educating Wolfgang (*General Release*): Pleasant comedy with social overtones, in which young Mozart, an illiterate genius, takes lessons from the older Salieri, a literate clod. They both decide simultaneously to kill each other.

The Weird and Wonderful Weltanschauung of Wolfgang M (*Wardle, Shaftesbury Avenue*): A rollicking extravaganza by J. P. Donleavy in which Mozart and Salieri gang together to bump off Clementi. Unfortunately, they run out of money before they can get in London for the purpose, but there are plenty of laughs and the language is wonderful.

Another Concerto (*Frayn, Strand*): Julian Mitchell's absorbing drama set in a German public school in the late eighteenth century. Idealistic young Wolfgang wants only to write his music, but Professor Salieri persuades him to take up billiards and go drinking with

the lads. The final act takes place 20 years later, on Old Boys' Day, when Mozart comes back to present the prizes. Will Professor Salieri's plot to gain revenge with an unearthed microphone succeed?

Death in Vienna (*BBC2, Thursday*): Long and extremely beautiful film, in which Mozart wanders endlessly round Vienna. We also see Salieri wandering interminably round Vienna. The suspense, such as it is, lies in whether the two will meet, whether they will recognize each other if they do, and what they will do about it. In point of fact they do meet, but they take each other for Schubert and Hummel, and pass on. Highly recommended, though not for the strong-hearted.

Mad Mozart (*General Release*): Another weird road movie set in post-cultural Australia. Did

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 69)

ACROSS	1 Tyre built (7)	2 French white (5)	3 Ulster military (1,1,1)	4 lacquer (7)	5 Familiar song (5)	6 Knock out (4)	7 Overprotective people (5)	8 Unimportant (13)	9 Minitime record system (7,4)	10 Gate fastening (5)	11 At moderate tempo (7)	12 Print measures (3)	13 Happen again (5)	14 Blessed fields (7)
DOWN	1 Explosive device (6)	2 Beginning (5)	3 Sea scientist (13)	4 Dutch flower (9)	5 Tolerantly (5,8)	6 Additions (7)	7 Wood preservative (8)	8 Round (8)	9 Acting as warning (7)	10 Army (5)	11 Branch of Islam (5)	12 College head (4)	13	14

SOLUTION TO No 68
ACROSS: 1. Switch 5. Kitch 6. Emm 9. Vernal 10. Deslay 11. QM/WJ
12. Casualty 13. Pines 15. Wizard 17. Garrison 20. Oris 22. Impose 23. Brooch
24. Via 25. Adhere 26. Caves
DOWN: 2. Whasin 3. Treasure 4. Helicat 5. Kullon 6. Theca 7. Chanter
14. Unarmed 15. Windbag 16. Zoology 18. Rhone 19. Steve 21. Boche
(Solution to No 69 on Monthly) Recommended dictionary is the new Collins Concise English

FRIDAY PAGE

The childless 10 per cent

Anne Karpf examines attitudes towards the isolation of infertility

Infertility is a remarkably extensive though little-publicized problem, with one in 10 couples sterile, making a total of about two million in Britain alone.

It was to challenge this that Naomi Pfeffer and Anne Woollett wrote *The Experience of Infertility* (published next Thursday by Virago, price £3.50).

Most literature about infertility was written by doctors and their rational accounts about infertility investigations were abstracted from the powerful and painful feelings experienced by infertile people.

Pfeffer and Woollett interviewed many women who were or had been infertile. They concluded that for most of them, infertility was a major crisis.

Pfeffer and Woollett have based their book on women's experiences, although they examine male infertility.

children more. Though they question this assumption, they believe that because this is how society regards women, infertility is a greater crisis for women.

The book starts with a chapter on one woman's discovery that she is infertile, in the form of a diary. "30 October 1978. People reassure me. Sometimes it takes a long time... I'm consoled, never mind, you'll make it."

Pfeffer and Woollett describe some of the other feelings which infertile women experience: anger with, as well as sympathy for, their partner, if he is the infertile party.

Robert Winston, Reader in Fertility Studies at London University, who runs one of Europe's largest infertility clinics, at Hammersmith Hospital, welcomes the new book.



Wendy Hoyle

and it is useful to have a book of consumers voicing them.

Dr Maurice Katz, who runs the infertility clinic at University College Hospital, agrees that though most accounts of infertility recognize the emotional aspects, few delve into it.

Dr Franks thinks the general problem is one of doctor-patient relationships. "Doctors still tend to be rather doctrinaire and patients don't like to question doctors."

Pfeffer and Woollett claim that though infertility books pay lip service to the idea of the medical team, which includes the patient as an active member, in practice the

infertile woman is expected to follow instructions and not question decisions. Robert Winston thinks the criticism is valid and may apply to some hospitals, although his clinic makes a point of encouraging women to ask questions.

Dr Franks thinks the general problem is one of doctor-patient relationships. "Doctors still tend to be rather doctrinaire and patients don't like to question doctors."

Pfeffer and Woollett also suggest that little is known about many areas of infertility, and that doctors often retreat into scientific jargon or

"magical" explanations (such as the first appointment, acting as a spontaneous "cure") in the face of their own lack of knowledge.

Another complaint of women attending infertility clinics is that, curiously, sex tends to be ignored by the doctor. Winston finds that people inevitably get sexual problems as a result of having to perform to order, and Dr Franks says "it's important that the doctor gives some signal that it's going to mess up their sex life for a while - the doctor must show he understands that"

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Coping with examinitis

For many young people May and June spell misery - exams. Everybody suffers from "exam nerves" but the vast majority of A level candidates and finals students cope with the anxiety.

One Home Counties GP said he rarely gives any drugs to patients suffering pre-exam nerves. One had night's sleep tends not to affect performance, he argues.

This doctor rarely prescribes a sleeping pill the night before an exam just in case the patient suffers a hangover the following morning and is unable to concentrate.

If the candidate is desperate and has not been sleeping for some nights he might prescribe a short-acting hypnotic for a few nights. But these patients must be so tired that drug-sleep is better than no sleep.

Opren and the courts

The Opren Action Committee's decision to sue the American manufacturers of the drug in the US courts aims to take advantage of a legal system which, unlike our own, already recognizes that drug companies should be liable for any damage their drug causes.

Opren - marketed in this country by Distal, a subsidiary of the US pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly - was banned last August by the Committee on Safety of Medicines. So far more than 70 people are reported to have died while taking Opren for arthritis.

The initial step for the action committee's lawyers will be to show that the US courts should accept jurisdiction and not simply refer the case back to Britain.

jurisdiction and not simply refer the case back to Britain. So far other British groups making claims this way have had mixed success.

Other US courts however have taken on disputes of this sort. In 1981 a judge in Richmond, Virginia ruled that 25 British women could sue the drug company A. H. Robbins in that court.

Worm turns

The acid test of any medical theory is whether or not other independent workers can verify a researcher's initial findings.

Three months ago American researcher Dr Judith Lueck of the Loyola Stritch School of Medicine in Chicago stunned pathologists and obstetricians on both sides of the Atlantic when she claimed to have found a microscopic worm which was responsible for toxemia and high blood pressure in pregnancy.

The "organisms" are clearly artefacts of the technique and could not be responsible for any illness, they conclude.

Ill fares the biggest welfare state

COMMENT

Stockholm Sweden boasts one of the most extensive welfare states in the world - a safety net for Swedish families who cannot provide. But what does this mean in practice?

In 1979, for example, 96,254 children were born in Sweden. The child care authorities made decisions affecting 30,278 children under 18.

What this can mean is shown by the misfortunes of the Olsson family, some of whom live in a suburb of Gothenburg. They have three children: the eldest son, now 11, is slightly handicapped following a difficult birth.

Local social workers decided that the Olssons were a danger to their children. In September 1980, the eldest children were seen playing on a bicycle outside a shopping precinct.

While the children were being held for investigation into their circumstances in a local children's home, the youngest poisoned himself by eating toadstools while he played unsupervised in the grounds.

FIRST PERSON

By Veronica Edwards

How is an emancipated middle-aged woman to come to terms with the tyranny of marriage in an age when her younger sisters enjoy more freedom and independence than she would have dreamed possible in her youth?



From left to right Helena, Stefan and Thomas Olsson

a "social board" composed of local politicians decided whether the children should be taken permanently into care. An appeal against the decision could be made through the administrative courts.

Neither parent is mentally abnormal. Both have been tested by an independent psychiatrist, who found their IQs entirely normal.

This speech accords entirely with the letter and the spirit of the law.

have been nurtured - and thoroughly indoctrinated - in a convention which dictates that a woman's place is in the home, and the man's role is that of bread-winner.

criminals, drunks, or drug abusers and outwardly can appear quite normal. To formulate reasons to justify taking their children into care is a job he has described as "like finding your way through swamps in a fog".

We talked of a case in which a Finnish boy aged 10, had been taken from his school in Sweden by three policemen and three social workers.

There are two views on the utility of Swedish child psychology. The first is well expressed by a psychologist and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, who has practised extensively in Sweden.

The other view is most clearly shown by Sven Danielsson, a minor judge in Stockholm, who has developed a theory about "soft data cases."

Since January 1982, the social board must apply to a court before acting, except in emergencies (as defined by the board itself).

The latest fashion is to take babies from their mothers at the maternity hospital. One such mother went to a psychiatrist, who refused to test her to see if she was normal, because as he put it, "this might raise in her hopes which might be disappointed."

One can wonder what would have happened if she had broken a chair over his head as well. She did, in fact, get her baby back, 2 1/2 years later. Some stories, at least, end happily.

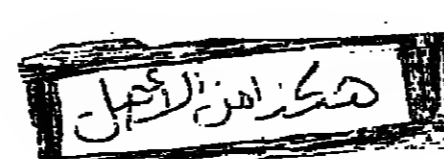
I used to prepare a fridge full of food to keep my husband going in my absence, but he is now beginning to enjoy doing a bit in the kitchen, although it must be admitted that he is not as happy about the arrangements as I am.

Eventually, in the nature of things, one or the other of us will be left alone, and when that happens we will each have been used to coping for ourselves in a small way, and so will be better able to manage solitude.

NEXT WEEK

Suzy Menkes on dressing down the art of dressing up

THE TIMES Tomorrow. START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES. Rothermere's Revenge: How Bernard Levin almost got a Daily Mail editor sacked by 'helping' Harold Wilson to Number 10. Family Money: Paying through the looking glass at the bank. Books: Literature to lounge with... a selection of holiday reading. Travel: North by north-west with a four-wheeled friend. The Times Jumbo Crossword: Three prizes of £50 to be won. Football: After the Cup cliffhanger, the British Championship. Can Ireland v England and Wales v Scotland get the fans excited? Plus All the news from home and abroad; the gardening column on lawn maintenance; summer cocktails; Values: hints for intrepid DIY enthusiasts; classical records of the month; critics' choice of what's happening in the arts.





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IT TAKES TWO TO ARGUE

Even at the height of a general election campaign the thrust of Labour's political argument is directed upon itself. For three years the party has been in a state of unresolved tension on major policy issues while factions have struggled to impose their grip and their views. Mr Michael Foot as leader of widest acceptability across the party has conferred a kind of peace upon it, but his political talents have led not to the settlement of issues but to the containment of the quarrel surrounding them.

The long statement of party policy put together last year was agreed at the cost of the inclusion of inconsistencies, contradictions and obfuscations. The normal process of weeding out and making choices for a manifesto to put before the electorate was omitted, and the whole ragbag was simply upgraded to manifesto status. The liturgical function of the manifesto is thereby much reduced. There is an absence of carefully honed texts to which all can appeal and all must appear to be bound. Instead there is a choice of partial texts and implied width of interpretation. In the heat of the campaign the manifesto has become a subject of strife when it should be a means of preserving the appearance of unity of purpose.

The breakdown has come apropos of the extent of the party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament. The party's multilateral disarmers have chosen to exploit the licence of interpretation afforded by the manifesto to put their own stamp on party policy in the course of the campaign, emboldened doubtless by the knowledge that the party's unilateralist tendency has been losing its popular support. Mr Foot's

attempt to establish a new definition of policy at full gallop was scuppered by his predecessor the same night. Mr Callaghan, with the full weight of his authority, pressed home the folly of scrapping Britain's independent nuclear deterrent without securing an adequate return from the Soviet Union, and he did so without reference to the manifesto.

From this sharp dispute on what is arguably the most important issue raised at the general election Labour's whole campaign could begin quickly to unravel. The party, with its present leadership and divisions, would be seen to be unelectable. Then, according to Dr Owen's wishful thinking, anti-Tory voters would flock to the standard of the Liberal-SDP Alliance to the sound of the breaking of the mould. Just as likely would be massive abstentions. Either way the Conservatives would be moving towards the landslide at the prospect of which Mrs Thatcher rejoices and Mr Pym politely shudders.

Herein perhaps lies Labour's last chance. Many who would like or contemplate with equanimity a second term for Mrs Thatcher's government may be distinctly uneasy at the prospect of Tory triumphalism, all opposition routed. So far Labour has been conspicuously unsuccessful at redirecting attention from its own unpreparedness for government to the implications of that result. Yet for the left, there should be plenty of ground for hostile exploration. Why is it that the Prime Minister, who less than six months ago was boasting of a government still huddling with ideas, and who let it be known that if, as was unlikely, she went to the country early it would be to seek a fresh

mandate for another slice of the radical reformation of Britain, now puts before the electors a manifesto which if it had a title at all should be called *Steady as She Goes?* Have all the hobbles hurs? Or are the oew brews kept carefully corked up and out of sight?

The Conservative manifesto is programmatic only in the section on trade union reform, which Mr Tebbit has further pointed up. Other touches of detail have since been vouchsafed, like the year and month for hauling down the flag at County Hall in Londoo. There are large areas of policy however of which it is known that the Government has rightly called for radical reassessment, including education, the health service, benefits, local taxation. What is the fruit, if any, of these labours? Or does that depend upon the result of the election and the size of the parliamentary majority? Surely the Thatcher radicalism has not run out of steam.

If Labour is to make an edifying argument of the election in the two weeks that remain, it will have to rebound from the defensive. There is an initiative awaiting it if it can impale ministers on the dilemma of their own reticence. What would they do with their power in respect of these everyday matters? Apart from defecoe and unemployment there remain large areas of government activity which are part of the framework of common life. A general election campaign is supposed to enable the electorate to listen to a broad based argument encompassing all aspects of policy which they might expect of a government. The voters have not yet been provided with that service.

FLY ME, I'M PEOPLE

Faced with the brash tactics of People Express, the airline which offers to fly you to New York for scarcely more than the price of a second-class railway return from London to Inverness, the Government had little choice but to grin and capitulate. In the middle of an election where it represents the cause of free competition and the play of market forces, it could scarcely be seen to throw its weight on the side of the price-fixers and cartels. Not at least, under so bright a limelight and with so many voters already having reserved their places.

There is a distinct flavour of the bounce about People Express's coup, and the Board of Trade is not fond of being bounced; the oew development is anything but helpful to the project of building up British Airways from a precariously regained profitability to the point where it could be launched into the private sector. But the Government has endorsed the cause of free enterprise in the air, even if decidedly more wholeheartedly in Europe than over the Atlantic. Now of all times it could not afford to appear to be

compromising its principles. Since the empire of Sir Freddie Laker overreached itself and collapsed last year, Atlantic air fares have risen by about 30 per cent. The regular single fare for the route where People Express proposes to charge £99 is now £210. The immediate impact of this sharp undercutting is limited, because the permission only applies to five flights a week, a twentieth of the market. Only if other carriers seek to follow would there be the likelihood of an immediate full-scale price war. But the permission can be renegotiated in two years' time, and the pressure towards lower prices is likely to grow.

There is an element of opportunism in the oew airline's approach. With world business only just beginning to recover from a disastrous drop in traffic, unemployed jumbo jets can be hired for a song, giving a newcomer an advantage over airlines which bought their planes new. By undercutting regular operators on the most profitable routes, it makes it more difficult for them to provide services or less popular

routes, partly subsidised by Atlantic earnings. Even in the United States, where President Carter instituted a fares free-for-all, some services to distant inaccessible places are still supported with public moooey.

But while some passengers lose from deregulation, the majority gain. In Europe, the network of bilateral agreements which govern air fares acts very much more to the advantage of operators than of customers, giving rise to prices which can work out at as much as four or five times as high per mile as comparable internal flights in the United States. In addition, People Express has brought down its prices by a refreshing flexibility in the use of manoeuvre, and abandonment of the pleasant but strictly superfluous accretions like free meals and drinks in flight which regular operators compete to provide on a gradually increasing scale. No suspicion attaches to it of cutting costs by skimming oo safety margins. Whatever the embarrassments for vested interests, this new initiative to restore true competitiveness to the airways deserves to prosper and spread.

THE SAKHAROV CASE

World opinion has often condemned the persecution of Andrei Sakharov, the distinguished scientist and Nobel laureate. But it is occasionally argued that under a more ruthless dictatorship than oow exists in the Soviet Union he would be lucky to be alive. Does Sakharov receive more publicity than he deserves?

We are told how he lives in exile in Gorky, cut off from contacts with the outside world. He and his wife suffer daily harassment by KGB thugs. Because it is claimed that he is still in possession of state secrets, he has been refused permission to leave the USSR. Although he has suffered two heart attacks he is denied treatment under his own doctors in the Academy of Sciences clinic in Moscow.

Yet all this seems persecution of a relatively mild oature. Under Stalin their fate would have been much worse, and even today other opponents of the regime are treated less kindly. Only last week Leonid Borodin was sentenced to ten years in a labour camp plus five years' internal exile for "distributing writings discrediting the Soviet state and passing to the West by illegal channels his own slanderous works".

The USSR is a superpower determined to spread its political and social system throughout the world, and this, its leaders claim, is for the good of all mankind. Domestic and international laws are freely adapted to this end. Dr Sakharov's exile to Gorky is illegal, but the interests of the men in the Kremlin are above even the flexible Soviet law. They are bitterly offended by Sakharov's defection from the privileged elite, a position he had gained for his unique contribution to Soviet nuclear might.

When a man of Sakharov's intellectual and moral stature rejects the theory and practice of Soviet communism, abandoning the comfortable life of the upper crust for the discomforts and sycophancy surrounding the men in the Kremlin are displeased, and for a moment they see themselves as others see them: the beneficiaries of Stalin's mass murders, with nothing to offer the world but chains.

This explains the bitterness with which Sakharov is denounced by the regime. President Reagan declared last Saturday "Andrei Sakharov Day" to

mark the Russian's sixty-second birthday. Pravda attacked this as interference in Soviet internal affairs and called Sakharov a "servant of American imperialism", throwing in for good measure that in the United States "negroes and the representatives of other minorities demonstrating for their freedom are shot down in the streets".

The Soviet leaders cannot resort to full-scale Stalinist repression; under Stalin even party members were a high-risk category. Moreover, a modern economy requires some degree of freedom and initiative. The USSR needs trade with the West and cannot afford to outrage public opinion, too flagrantly.

So Andrei Sakharov survives as a symbol of hope. A member of the ruling elite who demands an ood to Soviet expansionism and works for democracy and human rights in the USSR may set an example for others to follow. He has already inspired hundreds of dissidents and others are coming forward to replace those imprisoned. Sakharov stands for peace with decency; it is what the West wants, and it is what the peoples of the USSR want too. He deserves every possible support.

'Tag' monitors

From Mr Ian J. Linn
Sir, I use radio tags for tracking wild animals, for which purpose they are excellent. Some time ago I was approached by an administrator from a local mental hospital, who was worried about the fact that patients allowed out alone for walks sometimes wandered off and got lost, with consequent hazard to their welfare. He wondered whether

a radio tag might help him to find such lost patients.

I replied that it very well might, and offered the names of suppliers who would supply transmitters at about £30 each, returnable multi-channel receivers at about £600 each, and aerial systems at prices which would depend on complexity.

When he heard what the cost would be, he abandoned the idea at once, convinced that sums of that

order would not be available for these purposes. I was rather sad that the National Health Service could not find funds to try out this simple, humane idea.

Yours faithfully,
IAN LINN,
University of Exeter,
Department of Biological Sciences,
Higher Laboratory Sciences,
Prince of Wales Road,
Exeter.

Naligoism and the council image

From Sir John Grugeon
Sir, As a long-time advocate of an additional local tax, whether a poll tax or a local income tax, I found much to applaud in your editorial of May 24 (the "tax of decline"). Such a move offers the best hope of strengthening at the same time both local authorities' autonomy and their accountability.

However, I would also wish to put the record straight on a couple of matters. Naligoism may be a disease that afflicts some authorities, but most councils are run by elected members who take a responsible and balanced view of the legitimate interests of all parties: the Government, the ratepayers, the local business community, the service users and their employees. The irresponsible actions of the minority should not be allowed to obscure this truth.

Extending the point further, concentration on the vices of the ruling groups in the GLC and the metropolitan counties has tended to give the public mind an overweighed view of the majority of councils, and the balance needs to be redressed. Government spokesmen have pointed out that if it were not for a handful of Labour-controlled authorities local government would be virtually unrecognisable to the Government target. The GLC alone has nearly doubled its expenditure in the last two years, whilst the non-metropolitan counties have generally continued to cut spending, as they have been doing for the last four or five years.

Let us ensure that the institution of local government is not tarred with the same brush as Mr Livingstone.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRUGEON,
Members' Suite,
County Hall,
Maidstone,
Kent.

From the Chairman of the City of London Ratepayers' Association
Sir, Professor Glass (May 24) misses the point. It is not because we see the GLC as permanently Labour dominated that we want it abolished. The next GLC election, post-Livingstone, if there is one, would give Conservatives a massive victory.

What has prompted such a massive demand in London for abolition of the GLC is recognition that it is unnecessary, extremely expensive, and destructive of businesses and jobs.

Admittedly every four years or so under Labour it gets much worse, the latest administration being the last straw in turning people all over London into GLC haters.

The proposed abolition of the GLC is not, as Professor Glass says, the result of an edict from above. It is in response to an enormous ground-swell of public opinion. So many of us have banded our members of Parliament and senior government ministers that they had no alternative but to include GLC abolition in the manifesto. My forecast is that the inclusion of this item in the Conservative manifesto will result in many more votes being cast for Conservatives in Greater London than would otherwise have been the case.

Yours faithfully,
C. DOUGLAS WOODWARD,
Chairman,
City of London Ratepayers' Association,
404 Gilbert House,
Barbican, EC2,
May 25.

Health hazard from gas

From the Director of the Association for the Conservation of Energy
Sir, It would be unfortunate were Baron Phillips's article (May 23), concerning the potential health hazards accruing from too large a concentration of the gas radon, to lead anyone to despair from installing sensible energy conservation measures in their homes until the National Radiological Protection Board complete their work in two years time.

Nobody responsible would seek to deny the importance of establishing as precisely as one can what potential damage over-exposure to natural radon can do. However, the Protection Board have already published their view upon the relatively small comparative risk of death from lung cancer via radon. Indeed in a recent editorial in their magazine *Radiological Protection Bulletin*, they concluded: "Householders should not in general be deterred from reducing ventilation to

save energy merely because of the increase in exposure to radon that will follow. Present indications are that the levels in ordinary dwellings throughout the country that are conservatively but comfortably ventilated will not entail an appreciable risk. The householder may also wish to conserve energy and increase comfort by insulating the fabric of the dwelling.

I am not aware of any direct evidence of increased deaths from lung cancer in the UK owing to excess natural radon indoors.

I am however aware that there are an estimated 700,000 pensioners at risk from hypothermia via under-heating. Who knows for instance how many extra people may quite literally die from the cold as a result of being deterred from installing energy saving measures due to unnecessary fears?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WARREN, Director,
Association for the Conservation of Energy,
9 Sherlock Mews, W1,
May 23.

Path to communism

From Mr Raymond Blackburn
Sir, Solzhenitsyn, whom I greatly admire, has not done himself justice in the interview he gave (May 23). Thus he states "Khrushchev wasn't listened to either". His best-seller *Chase Freedom* was published in 1947. About the same time its message was confirmed by events in Europe, particularly the judicial murder of Petkov, the suicide or murder of Masaryk, and the destruction of the opposition in Poland. This led to the Marshall Plan and to the creation of Khrushchev had had some influence.

Again, Solzhenitsyn says that socialism must lead to communism. He cannot believe that of socialists like Bevin or Mitterand. The words are too vague, Baldwin said "We are all socialists oow". Moreover the earliest Christian church was communist as are some religious orders. This prophesy is no more helpful than the prophecy of war. If he means a small war he is stating the obvious. If he means a great war he is being an alarmist as the most extreme advocates of unilateral disarmament.

Oddy enough it is the Albanian Communist Party and Government which have made the one charge against the Soviet Union which hurts Marxists. They have cried "Thermidor". They have said that the revolutionaries have gone and the generals, air marshals, admirals and bureaucrats (particularly in the KGB) have taken over. If they are right a fresh appreciation of the situation is needed.

Solzhenitsyn is on firmer ground when he echoes the question Dostoevsky asked of the revolutionaries: "How long is it to wait ere ye shall have finished your edifice and ordered everything justly by the intellect alone without Christ". May they think to order all wisely but, having rejected Christ, they will end by drenching the world with blood.

This should be balanced against Churchill's phrase at Fulton that the Soviets want "the fruits of war without war itself". Therein lies both the danger and the hope.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.

Planning gain

From Mr Lucas Mellinger
Sir, When Mr Purton, chairman of the Law Society's planning law and land development committee, wrote to you on May 10 (published, May 14) about the admissibility of "planning gain" requirements by planning authorities, he presumably was unaware of the judgment delivered the previous day by Mr Justice Forbes (Westminster, *Renslade Ltd v Secretary of State and Another*) as reported by you on May 13. Some element of planning gain, he Lordship ruled, could justify the grant of permission, but failure to provide such gain could not be a ground for a refusal.

In his Lordship's judgment it appears that planning gains are statutory improvements to be effected by the local authority. But the common meaning of "planning gain" is by no means so confined. It identifies development beneficial - in the opinion of the planning authority - the public at large rather than the narrow interests of the developer. For instance, some housing within a site proposed for more profitable office use might be considered a planning gain.

It is a confusing paradox built into our planning system that, whilst conditional consents and refusals need to be justified by "reasons", the planning authority's decision, i.e. that of its lay-committee, is in fact - and at its best - largely a subjective value judgment which cannot be legitimized by pseudo-scientific rationalization.

In these wider terms it is, of course, to be hoped that all

development will afford planning gain.

Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
4 Kensington Green,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Judicial change

From Mr Roy D. Roebuck
Sir, In his third Hamlyn lecture, reported on May 19, the Lord Chancellor mentioned the difficulties resulting from judges heading inquiries with a political flavour. These could be overcome by inviting judges from Commonwealth common law countries, subject to the Privy Council, to perform such duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROY ROEBUCK,
5 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4,
May 20.

Shooting to eat
From Mr Guy Rogers
Sir, As a dedicated conservationist and shooting man, I am amazed to see the fuss made in your columns about eating various non-carnivorous mammals and birds.

I personally shoot nothing which I do not eat, with the exception of rats, although I understand some Third World people eat these regularly. However, I can heartily recommend starting breakfasts, lightly fried in garlic butter, as an excellent appetizer.

Yours faithfully,
GUY ROGERS,
University Museum,
Parks Road,
Oxford.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tories and the 'north-south' divide

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council
Sir, The result of the General Election on June 9 might well decide whether we continue to have a United Kingdom with a central government obtaining sufficient consent across the nation to maintain acceptable and stable authority in all parts of the country.

Whatever gains the Conservatives may make in increasing their vote in Scotland, it is universally accepted that the massive Labour dominance in that part of the United Kingdom will continue. The most deprived parts of Wales, hardest hit by the enormous drop in manufacturing output, industrial investment, and mass unemployment, will continue to return Labour candidates.

Vast areas of the north of England including the major inner city population zones, will see the Conservative vote decimated. At the same time the relatively affluent south and the vast areas of London outside the hard-hit inner boroughs, could join with part of the Midlands in giving Margaret Thatcher a mandate to strike hard at her opponents.

The "north-south split" has been raised before, but never have those living in the north of England experienced such indifference and hostility not only from the leaders of the Conservative Party but from large sections of the population of what is supposedly "one nation".

The intolerance towards local councils and their electorates who

have taken a different political stance to that of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues, which is further reinforced in the Conservative manifesto, displays a vicious tendency towards opponents in the most hard hit parts of Great Britain, which can only serve to divide our country. It is therefore necessary to make it clear not only to Conservative politicians but also to large parts of the apparently unconcerned electorate who have felt none of the consequences of recession and unemployment, that the still proud people of our large industrial cities will not simply lie down and be trampled into the ground in the event of a Tory victory.

Large sections of the population will be alienated from and irrelevant to the plans of Mrs Thatcher. It will therefore be unavoidable for political leaders in those areas of the country hardest hit by Conservative policies, and out of sight and mind, to take the lead in putting forward demands for the maximum separation from a central government disconnected in every way from their lives. Those who have the privilege of leading large and powerful communities will have to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the lives and well being of their people.

Yours faithfully,
D. BLUNKETT,
Leader, Sheffield City Council,
Town Hall,
Sheffield.

Art treasure thefts

From the Director-General of the National Trust
Sir, I am grateful to Mr Mark Tennant for his questions (May 24). The National Trust is in the same position as the national museums in the matter of insurance. It would not, and could not replace a stolen or destroyed object collected in the past by a member of the family who used to own an historic house. It does not therefore insure its own possessions against loss but is fully covered for repairable damage.

It is not the National Trust's policy to offer rewards, and there

has of course never been any question of ransom. However, in the aftermath of the recent burglary at Waddesdon Manor of very well-known objects, it has been agreed on the advice of the police, that a reward should be offered, subject to the usual conditions, for information leading to recovery of the stolen articles. This will be given through the Waddesdon Trust and will not come from the resources of the National Trust.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. BOLES, Director-General,
The National Trust,
42 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,
May 25.

Saving parish records

From the Reverend D. Bruce Kingston
Sir, Having just piloted through four parochial church councils of my united benefice the necessary agreements to place their ancient records in the care of the county archives, it was with some interest that I read Mr Hugh Peskett's letter, "Caring homes for parish records" (May 19).

Along with many clergy, I am glad to be relieved of the twin burdens of the responsibility for old documents and of having to oversee parish records. Mr Peskett quite rightly indicates that search fees are of no personal benefit to the clergyman.

history, or whether it be to those, such as the Mormons, who seek to "baptize" some long-gone person into a religion that might have been foreign and repugnant to him.

All in all, the requirements of the 1978 measure are good, since its aim is the preservation of records, but Mr Peskett would do well to remember that the real and important objections to it are parochial, not clerical.

Yours faithfully,
D. BRUCE KINGSTON,
The Rectory,
Braithfield,
Romsey,
Hampshire.

Unwanted books

From Mr Sidney Gabrel
Sir, Among the activities of this committee in its efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of our Jewish colleagues in the Soviet Union is the despatch of books and technical magazines. During the preceding six months we sent 156 books, trying to select the most innocuous in order not to offend the Russian authorities. Despite this, only five were actually delivered. Among those confiscated was a history of Ilford, Essex and a textbook conjugating Hebrew verbs.

The Russian authorities returned the June, 1982 edition of *The Brick Bulletin* published by The Brick Development Association on the grounds that it was in contravention of their internal regulations.

In recent times, the already scant contact with our persecuted Jewish colleagues in the Soviet Union has been virtually reduced to nil. The iron curtain which has been lifted for a short while is fast descending once again.

Yours faithfully,
S. GABREL, Chairman,
Architects and Engineers Committee for the release of Soviet Jewry,
48 Kensington Gardens,
Ilford,
Essex.

From Mr Philip H. Bloke
Sir, The letters of Mr Pattinson (May 16) and Mr Peskett (May 19) suggest that the present provisions for the care of church records retained in the parishes are satisfactory, but that is not entirely so.

One point at issue is that the ventilated wooden structure now required for housing the irreplaceable parish records is extremely vulnerable to fire, and in the event of one occurring, it and its contents would perish. Airtight steel safes are also no safeguard against fire. There are instances in which their contents have been reduced almost to ashes and, when made of parchment, shrunken and charred.

The county record offices, on the contrary, not only provide safe custody, but also the repair service mentioned by Mr Smith (May 20) and microfilm facilities whereby original records can be saved from excessive handling. Microfilms have the further advantage of reducing the waiting time in the production of documents. The Guildhall Library, London, where the microfilms are available in the search room, is a good example of modern methods.

It is to be hoped that ultimately all parish registers will be transcribed and indexed, but meanwhile modern storage methods and conservation techniques should be applied towards their preservation from decay, fire and accidental loss.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP H. BLAKE, Chairman,
Records Committee,
Kent Archaeological Society,
5 Walkin Road,
Folkestone,
Kent.

Honest money

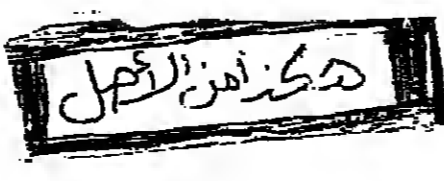
From Professor D. R. Myddelton
Sir, Currency debasement damages society, and your leading article (May 21) was right to say that rising prices are not just an abstraction to be argued about by experts. Nevertheless, persistent inflation does cause complex problems for financial accounting in a sophisticated economy.

The technical issue is which of several possible solutions is preferable. Even more important, however, is who chooses which solution is best. It is deplorable that on this point the professional accounting bodies have abdicated their independence, and continue to accept political instructions about how to account for inflation.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTION,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

Return to quality
From Mr Philip Warner
Sir, Should Mr Matthews (May 23) return to enjoy the BBC or remain an expatriate to enjoy it at its best on the World Service?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WARNER,
POB 7272,
Lagos, Nigeria.



A SPECIAL REPORT

London Business School

Founded in 1965, the school is an autonomous institution within the University of London. This report marks the opening by Prince Charles yesterday of the Plowden building, which houses the school's five research institutes. Anthony Hilton, City Editor, reports



Prince Charles opening the London Business School's Plowden Building yesterday, with (right) Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the School.

The British educational system may have been first rate at producing administrators for an Empire, and is still quite good at grooming for the professions and the Civil Service, but it has not done so well at equipping the nation to fight in the international economic war. The result, at least in the mind of Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the London Business School is there for all to see. While Germany and Japan place heavy emphasis at undergraduate level on preparing their young people for a future in management development, in Britain even now, with evidence of industrial decline and lack of competitiveness evident on all sides, there is still considerable scepticism about the need for and usefulness of management education. This is naturally something Professor Ball finds hard to take, though it no longer costs him the night's sleep it used to when he was younger. Having been with the London Business School since its founding in 1965, the last 13 years as Principal he has become accustomed to the knocks and has the reposte ready. People might snipe at "management education", he says, "but they find it harder to dispute the need to educate managers. Nor is it particularly helpful to talk about management education as if it were just one product. The LBS facilities are

quite different from those provided in other universities, public sector institutions like polytechnics, or the private sector product available at colleges like Henley and Ashridge. And while it is probably fair to question not whether all these courses benefit the student, but certainly whether the resources might be better used if they were concentrated in a few centres rather than spread thin, there is little doubt that the LBS has carved for itself a place in the world's top ten of such institutions. It has not been easy. Nor for that matter has it been achieved by mindlessly following the recommendations of Lord Franks in the mid 1960's, when he advocated the creation of two "centres of excellence" to provide management education. That report said the college should provide a 12 month course leading to a postgraduate degree in management in tandem with long courses of up to 20 weeks to be attended by middle managers on leave from their companies. There was, says Professor Ball, no thought given to research, with the result that companies came to see the LBS as a sausage machine for middle management. The Professor and his colleagues basically rejected the Franks' concepts from the start, but this led to trouble in the

early 1970's, when the penny dropped in both industry and academic circles that the school was not doing quite what was expected of it. "We felt from the beginning that we had to have one basic course which would be on a par with the best that the leading American schools could offer," Professor Ball said. That meant the creation of a two year post graduate course leading to a masters degree. But it also meant that the students had to finance themselves because they would be too young to be financed by companies. "We did not ask companies to pay; but we did ask them to recruit the finished product," he says. "We relied on pull-through, not push-through." The idea of 20-week courses also failed the practical test. "It was too long," says Professor Ball. "So it was replaced by shorter programmes of six to ten weeks." Finally, to attract staff to build the reputation of the school, and to make a worthwhile contribution to the development of management thinking, the school devoted resources to research. Professor Ball took over at a difficult time, when the honeymoon was over. Neither party, academic nor industry, was

totally committed to make the marriage work. So from the start he tried to mend his fences with industry. This was coupled in the years that followed with the development of still more courses aimed at attracting managers for short breaks away from their offices, and reducing the dependence on overlong programmes. In the mid-Seventies this was taken a stage further with the launch of what is now one of the most popular products, the creation of 'bespoke' courses - programmes designed for a group of executives from a specific company and unique to them. Under Professor Ball's leadership there has also been a considerable expansion of the research programme. It now covers five areas, finances and accounting; economic forecasting; small business; public sector management; and business strategy, and absorbs roughly £1m of the school's £5m annual budget. But it is one of the most recent initiatives - the launching of a part-time masters degree - which gives Professor Ball most pleasure. The first 60 students are now well into their first year of what will be a three-year course. "Education can be very divisive," he explains. "One of the worst things we do in this country is educate civil servants in one place, managers in

another. We send them to specific colleges with their colleagues, and instead of being broadened out they become even narrower in their focus." Hence his high hopes for the new course. By making it part-time he hopes, and so far has succeeded, in attracting a mix of both public and private sector students, civil servants, professionals and industrialists. None of this has been easy, for the school has to pay much of its own way, with Government grants meeting just two fifths of its costs. The recession has dented student numbers, though things have recently begun to pick up while the intake of overseas students was hit by cutbacks in grants available to them. But again this has shown signs of improvement. It is a considerable achievement, therefore, for Professor Ball to be able to run what is now a £5m a year business at a profit and, as he says, it is a vindication from the marketplace that the LBS is providing something that industry needs. It still comes as a surprise, however, to learn just how small the operation is. The teaching staff is just 40, a figure made even more absurd by comparison with the 120 staff in the management and business studies department of the Central London Polytechnic, and the Alumnus Association is only some 3,000 strong. This

may be misleading in that students on short courses are not eligible to join, but the fact remains that the niggardly Government financing means the school basically turns out about the same number of graduates annually as it did when it began. Other things have most certainly changed, however. "When the school started and economic growth was being taken for granted, students basically wanted to be taught how to get round the Monopoly board faster than anyone else, and avoid landing on Mayfair and Park Lane," Professor Ball says. Now there is much less optimism. "Now they come to ask whether the game is still Monopoly, and if it isn't what game should they be playing?" he says. The emphasis on techniques has been replaced at least in part by concentration on issues and strategies. As a result, the LBS student today benefits not so much because he acquires specific skills, but rather from an increased confidence, increased awareness of priorities, and a greater ability not just to see the answers, but to know what the questions are. And long may it continue, for as Professor Ball says: "The mess in Britain was not caused by clever people, but by dull people with not enough imagination."



Professor Peter Moore: 'We were hursting at the seams'

Getting the right style at Plowden

The London Business School's new Plowden Building was formally opened by The Prince of Wales yesterday May 26. On the inside there is the calm of academic life with lecture theatres, seminar rooms and an audio-visual and TV centre; on the outside there is a mixture of shops, a wine bar and pub. The venture between the school and Grand Metropolitan, no doubt applying classroom theories to the harsh realities of the commercial world. The London Business School even has a stake in the pub at the end of its Park Road property. The school is the landlord and is about to embark on rent review negotiations. In many ways the £4.2m Plowden Building marks the culmination of six years of planning and construction, which is designed to push the LBS into the forefront of world business teaching. Like another commercial property company, the LBS discovered the problems inherent in trying to tackle a major redevelopment in a historic part of London. Planners can be difficult at the best of times, and the school

discovered that they give no quarter to academic institutions. Development began with tearing down the original terrace and the architects, Westwood Piet Poole & Smart, had the delicate job of creating an exterior which embodied the original design. This included constructing almost 20 dummy chimney stacks to help satisfy the planner's sense of history. The building now forms the western extremity of a 5 1/2 acre site in Sussex Place, on the edge of Regents Park, which the LBS bought from the Crown Commissioners on a 99-year lease in 1967. Plowden is far from the school's original premises, which were in a group of offices in Northumberland Avenue. This was the school's home for the first five years of its life from its inception in 1965. Work finally got under way on the Park Road development in February 1981, when the contractors, WS Try, began demolishing the dilapidated terrace of Georgian houses. It was topped out just over a year later by Lady Plowden. The building is named after Lord Continued on page 16

'NatWest congratulates London Business School on the opening of the new Plowden Building and wishes the School continued success...'

National Westminster Bank

The Americans are coming - to learn

Perhaps the greatest unsung achievement of the London Business School is that the Americans are coming, not to tell the British how to run the place, but to see what they can learn to improve the programmes they offer back home.

Things have changed in the near 17 years of the school's existence, but that simple fact is highly significant. It means not just that the London Business School has gained international recognition, but that business education is now seen as an international not a national or American discipline.

This means, in turn, that the popular image of business schools is now even more at odds with reality than it once was. The belief that they taught management as a science responsive to rules and formulae has gone with the realization that economic growth can no longer be taken for granted. There is no longer a belief in an American management formula with a universal application and relevance, no matter where in the world it is applied.

Actually, there ever really was such a formula, but techniques certainly were more heavily emphasized in the past than they are, say one of the LBS's senior staff, Professor John Stopford, the academic dean. "Management education did not exist in this country 20 years ago, so the founders of this school had to learn as they went along," he says. "But it has matured and gained in confidence tremendously in the last 10 years. Today we do not retreat behind technique. We talk about issues from experience. The school's self-confidence greatly improves the value of the education it gives."

Because business schools operate in such a dynamic area, they have to develop along with the art itself. This puts a premium, which the Americans have now recognized, on watching closely what all the schools round the world are doing, liaising with them and learning from them.



Peter Gerb, head of the new design management unit, and John Stopford, academic head

In the LBS's case, the links are strongest with the United States. Many of the staff have studied or taught there, and the school has a raft of agreements under which it exchanges staff and students for a few months at a time, to give them a grounding in an alternative culture.

But the programme is far more wide ranging than that. According to Professor Stopford, the school has close links with France, particularly with INSEAD, the famous French business school, and similar institutions in most Western European countries. In some of these the flow of information is one way; in others it is a two way process. But in all cases it is valuable.

Professor Stopford gives Spain as a typical example of a one-way flow. The LBS has a joint venture with a business school in Madrid, under which they get our technology, we get their culture.

"The technology is the basic teaching skill - how to teach marketing. The culture is the opportunity to send some of each year's student intake to that country (or any of the dozens of others where similar links have been forged) to give the students exposure to the language, a heavy dose of a different philosophy of life and business, and an opportunity to see at first hand how companies operate in a different country."

"The great benefit for the students is that it creates awareness. It opens their minds and modifies their behaviour," says Professor Stopford.

Another aspect of the growing international awareness has been to focus on the shortcomings of earlier management teaching. Too much of the earlier theory was culture free - meaning that it took no account of the environment in which the manager operated - and therefore had only a limited effectiveness.

"There is no such thing as a universal way of looking at management," Professor Stopford says, "but there is an international base of techniques. There are rules of analysis, which apply in most countries, which give you a feel for the basic problems of a business and the way it could develop. But there is no core of answers to these problems which can apply internationally."

He is equally critical, too, of the tendency to ignore government. "Once you operate internationally, you have to take into account the behaviour of government, rather than stick your head in the sand and pretend it does not exist and does not interfere," he says. One of the keys to better management, he believes, is developing managerial awareness of politics and how politicians are likely to behave.

In all this, he and his colleagues have been helped by the LBS policy, which from the beginning has sought to attract a high proportion - often up to 30 per cent - of students from overseas.

Obviously the students benefit from learning with people from quite different backgrounds," Professor Stopford says, "but it also helps keep the staff on their toes. 'If we tried to teach too much about industrial relations in Britain, then the overseas students justifiably protest that such specific knowledge is of limited value. It is useful because, although that area has to be part of the curriculum, the protests remind even the staff that they do not serve the students best by being obsessed by the problems of Britain."

Anthony Hilton

New Plowden

Continued from page 15

Plowden, who was the school's first chairman of governors from 1965 to 1975.

From inside the "quadrangle" which has now been formed by the Plowden Building, the brickwork matches the rest of the school, and at ground level an arched colonnade links it to the original school block. The designers have tried to create, with some success, the effect of a cloister.

The real purpose of Plowden is to provide badly needed extra facilities. The block has a 60-seat lecture theatre (the Wolfson), three large and eight smaller seminar rooms, a large informal teaching and reception room named the Fairburn Room, and office accommodation for 74 teaching, research and administrative staff.

Development work on the Plowden Building allowed the LBS to develop a set of studios to a high specification offering students a full range of audio visual and television facilities. In the Peacock Studio, work on the facilities had to be delayed until the building was completed. It is now fully operational and the school has started running week-long negotiating courses for middle management. The seminars are filmed.

Such equipment allows the school to help familiarize its students with the art of "playing to the cameras", and helps them to develop techniques which may become extremely useful later in business life.

Completion of the Plowden Building has allowed the LBS to rehouse and expand its important research departments whose work has become an established factor in business and economic decision taking in this country. The school realized a long time ago the importance of creating the right atmosphere for its research section which, apart from giving the LBS prestige on a worldwide basis, provides a very necessary source of income.

Although the LBS and its sister institution, the Manchester Business School were founded on the direction of the government, money is not quite so forthcoming from Westminster. The money which was needed to pay for the Plowden Building was raised through 120 corporate donations, together with the school's own financial resources.

Professor Peter Moore, the deputy principal, says: "Before the Plowden Building was completed, we were literally bursting at the seams. Its construction allows us to increase our student intake by 40 per cent."

Today there are between 450 and 500 students, compared with just over 300 in the pre-Plowden days.

A certain amount of limited construction is still underway on two small blocks on either side of the new building. Work on the five houses to the north of the block should be completed soon and the renovated properties will provide 28 study bedrooms for executive students.

The final phase of work covers the three listed white houses at the other end of the Plowden Building which is also expected to be completed soon.

It will not be long before all the work is completed and the whole terrace will be fully functional. All that will remain will be to let the remaining 10 shop units on the outside ground floor level. Then the school will not only be teaching but also earning money for itself in the true spirit of free enterprise.

If the success of The Roasters wine bar is anything to judge, then the school will have little difficulty in transforming classroom principles to solid business expertise.

Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent



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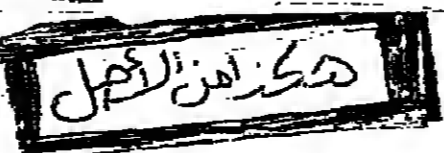
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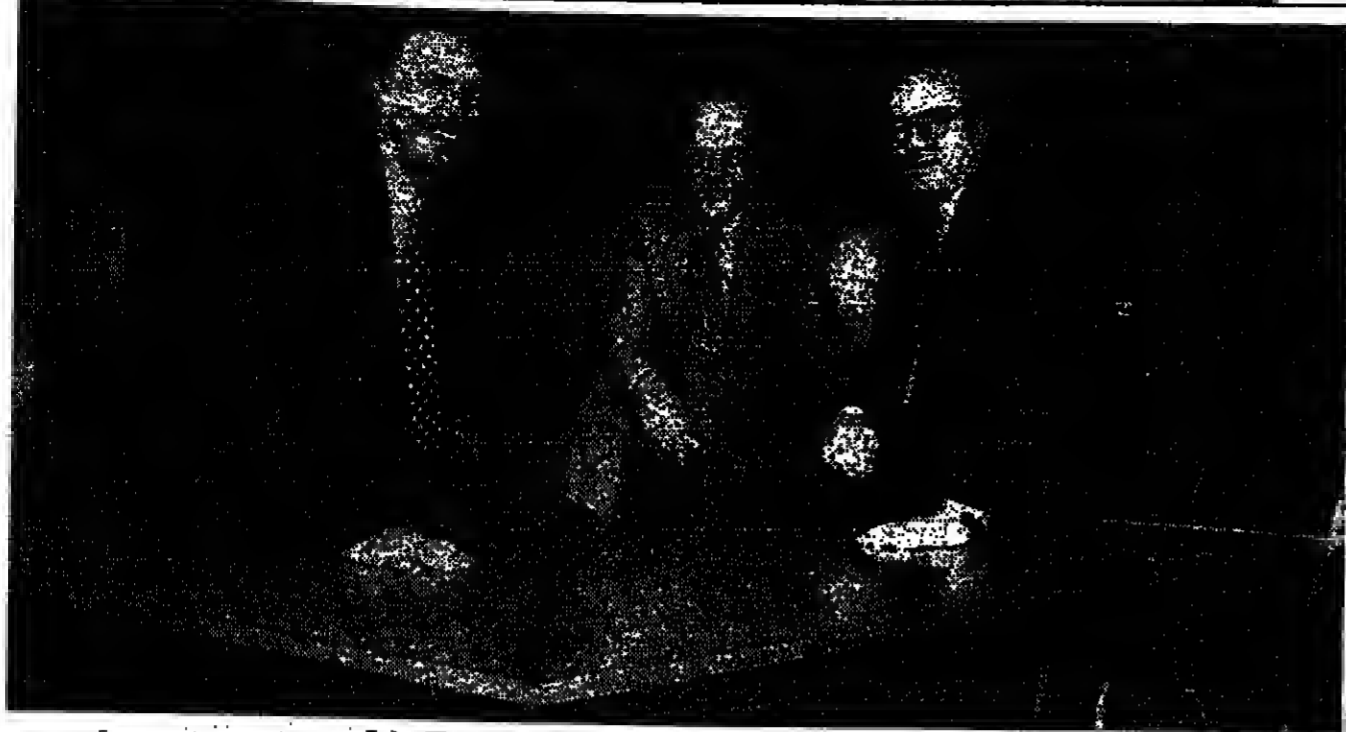
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John Hant, David Chambers and Walter Reid of the LBS



A relaxing moment for Dr John McGee and Professor Dean Berry

Putting executives on target

"An indication that your employers think well of you" is how one participant explains his satisfaction at being chosen to go on the London Business School's London Executive Programme. Indeed, sending a practising manager on the 10-week residential course represents a significant commitment from both employer and participant - involving an investment in fees of more than £6,000 in addition to time away from the job.

Intended to help able managers make the transition from specialist into general management, the LEP programme started in 1966 and was one of the first courses introduced by the school. The aim is to enable experienced managers with a typical age of about 38 not only to fill in specific gaps in their knowledge but also to debate with and measure themselves against individuals in other fields.

"Managers who have completed the course should feel more able to communicate with and indeed manage a wider range of people than before," says Mr David Chambers, the programme director. "They should be aware of a much wider range of options in their own companies and be much less likely to follow their noses".

Dr David Hall, works manager at the British Steel Corporation's light products works at Stocksbridge in Sheffield is quite positive that attending the programme specifically helped his career. His argument is that selection alone represents an objective assessment of merit "a badge to

wear" which can be recognized by a variety of employers. Dr Hall was able to test his argument during the steel workers' strike a few months after completing the programme. He found that having completed the course helped him obtain a job offer as technical director by another employer. The alternative job offer in turn influenced his progress within the BSC.

"It kept me on target but has not put me ahead of comparable managers", says Mr Martin Harker, area advances manager at the National Westminster Bank. However Mr Harker does feel it has helped him do his job better. He cites a single piece of advice as having proved to be of particular value. This was that when in doubt about a decision he should ask himself the question "What if?" - ie what would be the consequences - in his case of lending or not lending.

After seven or eight years in the National Health Service Mr Alasdair Liddell, district administrator of the Hammersmith and Fulham Health Authority valued the opportunity to reflect on wider management issues. He came away with the changed perception that "managing was not so much about running or administering an organization as questioning its direction and trying to influence it". He also found useful the opportunity to scrutinize managers in other types of operation. Despite his own lower pay and perks he concluded that there was no one else with whom he would have wished to swap jobs.

There are a sprinkling who come from small and medium-sized firms. On the present programme there is a sole trader who also happens to be the first participant to benefit from a new scholarship scheme introduced by the school in an attempt to improve female representation. By contributing £2,000 towards the fee, the scholarship is intended to help up to two women per session "who would not otherwise be sponsored by their employers".

Three weeks into the course Carolyn Dunn, an advertising and marketing consultant describes it as "extremely worthwhile so far".

Although she considers it to be "a very big gamble" to stay away from a one person business for such a long period she applied for the scholarship because, after two years of working on her own she "felt isolated" and "out of contact with the world". She feels particularly fortunate in that 50 per cent of the participants of her particular programme come from overseas. She is enjoying the opportunity to exchange views about different politics and cultures. Less enjoyable is the emphasis on numeracy. "It came as a shock to someone more used to thinking in words or pictures", she admits.

Because she deals regularly with big businesses as clients, Miss Dunn does not share the criticism made by an earlier participant, Mr Simon Goodman, managing director of Van-Dal Shoes, a family owned company based in Norwich. Mr Goodman feels that there was too much material related to

large firms with £10m plus turnovers to be useful to him. On the positive side, however, Mr Goodman, who trained as an accountant, values the insight into areas such as organizational behaviour which were new to him. Like most participants he also welcomes the social contacts made with fellow course members even though these have not been of direct benefit in improving business performance in the two years since he completed the programme.

An attempt to widen the spread of participants through the women's scholarship scheme is only one of several changes introduced by Mr David Chambers since he took over as programme director last December.

The changes are based on a dossier of suggestions from participants put together jointly with his predecessor, Mr Philip Law. As a result, international emphasis has been stepped up and more attention is being given to management information in the non-financial areas together with the implications of cheap computing facilities. More generally, the curriculum has been tightened up to reduce the amount of discretionary time.

The tightening-up process stems partly from a wish to give sponsors better value for money in a recession and it also relates to feedback from participants and faculty alike. Evidently both want to work under more pressure in the 1980s.

Patricia Tisdall

Fielding the largest team of business academics

Less than a year since it was established, the Centre for Business Strategy at the London Business School is well on the way to becoming the largest team of academic researchers world-wide in the practical area of business policy and competitive strategies.

There are already six full-time researchers which should rise to ten by the summer and could possibly near 15 by next year. It will give the centre more firepower intellectually than even Harvard Business School, according to Professor Dean Berry the American who is chairman of the centre.

The centre was set up in August last year with the financial backing of the Gaisby Trust whose funding comes from Mr David Sainsbury, the largest single shareholder in the J. Sainsbury supermarkets chain. The trust has put up an inflation-proofed £1.25m over five years.

The centre's key concern is the continuing decline in competitiveness of British industry and the role played in this by the poor strategic management of British companies.

Mr Sainsbury's thinking in providing the initial funding - additional funding from other sources will also be pursued so the centre's work can expand further - was that he shared a widespread feeling that there was a considerable need for better strategic thinking in British industry.

The centre already has well advanced a study of the reprographics industry, the British market which includes British companies such as Gestetner and Roneo Vickers, but in which Japanese makers are on a strong force.

One researcher on this

traditional, mature industrial sectors where the bulk of British investment capital is still tied up. A major study will be made probably either of automotive components or the petrol and diesel engines sector.

There are some smaller-scale studies of new technology industries including biotechnology and fibre optics. But fibre optics is one area where the centre has brushed up against the difficulty of grudgingly being given access to information by companies.

Elsewhere, the centre's researchers have met a more varied response. Dr McGee said: "In engineering, for instance, while there is sensitivity about closures and capacity, companies are pretty receptive to the idea of an outside opinion."

There are also plans to investigate the chemicals sector where there have been exchanges of capacity between companies as well as capacity restructuring schemes in basic industries like metals.

Key research issues as well as the problem of declining British competitiveness are the British multinational companies, exploration of company exit decisions from particular sectors, management buy-outs, intervention by development agencies, patterns of diversification and patterns of competition within industries.

Ultimately the concern of the centre is with the competitive outcome of decision-making in companies, says Professor Berry. "We believe there is a need to demonstrate the application of strategic ideas and concepts to problems perceived by real firms." That compares with most other academic inquiries which develop ideas that only eventually might be picked up

and used at the company level. Professor Berry went on: "Business problems do not always arrive neatly, labelled and packaged. Of significance to us is the need to adapt existing ideas and concerns in the context of individual strategic problems as they arise." Working backwards from specific cases can lead to the invention of new perspectives.

The centre expects to make an impact at national as well as company level. "We shall be controversial and I think it is right we should be," said Professor Berry. "If the Department of Industry, say, produces a plan for a sector which we believe doesn't stand up then we would say so."

Blending the ultra-practical approach with the academic has meant that the research team is likely to include recruits which do not meet normal academic standards. "Someone may not have produced any academic publications but could otherwise be exactly the person we need," said Professor Berry.

A balancing factor as the centre pursues its aim of securing maximum public, social and corporate impact will be the make-up of its council to which eight business leaders are planned to be recruited.

Among those who have already agreed to serve on the council are Mr Ian Hay Davison, deputy chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's of London, Mr David Walker, one of four executive directors of the Bank of England, Dr John Westhead, managing director of Bowthorpe Holdings and Mr David Plastow, managing director and chief executive of Vickers.

Derek Harris
Commercial Correspondent



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LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Research pulls in the big money

Research into a wide range of business prospects and problems is not just a cornerstone of the teaching role of the London Business School. It is also currently attracting annually some £600,000 worth of sponsored research from a wide range of companies and organizations.

It takes the school's research teams to the leading edge of

many specific problems, from ethnic business and case studies in human relations to econometric model building and measuring television audience flow.

Since key researchers also are involved in the school's courses, a more than normally acute sense of business realism pervades its work.

Research plays a more important role at London than probably at any other business school in Europe, according to Professor John Hunt, the Faculty Dean who specializes in studies in human relations.

Professor Jim Ball, the principal of the London Business School, sees this as a sign of success. One market test of a business school is that it must earn substantial sums of money in the market place from teaching in order to survive, he points out, but there was a second market test relating to a school's capacity to generate research support in the open market.

"First-class continuing education programmes should rest on a research basis and a postgraduate activity which would attract the right kind of staff of high quality necessary for both kinds of educational programme," he says.

The strength of the faculty in a research-orientated school is the specialized knowledge and ability of faculty members, he went on. "They are not there simply to act as organizers of seminars, even allowing for the fact that such activities are of importance in our work. I expect a good business faculty to have something important to say within their field of specialization which is significant for managers."

Professor Ball has no time for those who say a business school is insufficiently close to industry. "The external demands on the services of my colleagues, year to year, make it clear that our involvement with industry, commerce and government extends far beyond the walls of this school," he said.

There is an even greater necessity for effective managers in today's recession-purged business climate than there was in the ebullient 1960s. A combination of rapid technological change, fierce competition and sluggish overall growth is forcing a reassessment of priorities.

After a decade of disillusionment following early optimism, results are at last emerging to indicate that management



Students listen to a lecturer in the modern Wolfson theatre

Two thirds of the sponsor funds are accounted for by four research institutes at the school. Probably the best known is the Centre for Economic Forecasting of which Professor Alan Budd is director. It produces three major economic forecasts annually with the help of its constantly up-dated econometric model of the British economy, and has long been regarded as a key influence in this field.

The other three are the Institute of Finance and Accounting, the Institute of Small Business and the Institute of Public Sector Management. But these have been joined by two new ventures. One is the Centre for Business Strategy launched in August last year especially to tackle the problem of the continuing decline in British industry. The other is the Design Management Unit, the first of its kind at a European business school, whose initial job will be to evaluate the role of design in British industrial corporations and its place within work organizations. There are various other research projects.

Research on attitudes and behaviour includes work on consumer reaction to television

and radio programmes and popular branded goods.

Professor Hunt acknowledges the national impact of the school's economic forecasts, but he believes that the Institute of Finance and Accounting is also now wielding a major influence.

RESEARCH INCOME		
Year	£000	%*
1973-74	103	(12.8)
1974-75	277	(22.8)
1975-76	366	(23.8)
1976-77	370	(22.5)
1977-78	480	(21.7)
1978-79	462	(21.1)
1979-80	527	(20.2)
1980-81	526	(17.2)
1981-82	537	(15.8)
1982-83	694	(17.1)

*Percentage of total LBS income

Its research covers a wide range, from corporate finance and portfolio investment, to financial accounting and the social aspects of accounting.

The institute now markets a range of research-based financial services. A computer programme valuing financial leases is used by some 45 companies. Many portfolio investors use the quarterly risk measurement service, which can be used to judge the risk factor of specific ordinary share holding.

The risk investment service covers some 2,000 listed companies in 84 different British industries. Well established in the United States, risk measurement is now becoming more widely known in the United Kingdom because of the work of the school's institute.

There is also a transactions analysis service, which measures the effect of deals on the value of a total equity portfolio. It evaluates whether the deals have beaten the market.

A strategic asset allocation service is another planning tool for investment managers and pension fund trustees. Fund managers can examine the consequences of changing a fund's proportional involvement in 22 different varieties of British and foreign securities.

Founded in 1974, the institute claims now to be Europe's leading academic institution in finance and accounting. With a faculty of more than 20 it also claims to be the largest business school centre for finance in Europe under its director Professor Richard Boreley.

The public sector management institute is breaking new ground. Its main concern are the issues arising from management of planning in the

nationalized industries and other public services, including local authorities.

Professor Hunt says that although it is still rare to find in the public sector anybody with graduate training in management, things are starting to change. There had been increasing pressure on the school to move into that area and run programmes for among others, the Civil Service, he said.

Nationalized industries have been calling on the school's expertise for some time and support for research has come, among others, from British Rail, the National Coal Board, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Airports Authority.

There could be further expansion of the London Business School's research activities. One possible new institute could investigate data analysis, says Professor Hunt. Another tentative idea is to look at human problems within organizations, investigating problems that are likely to be thrown up as new technologies lead to more people working at home.

Derek Harris

Best wishes to the London Business School from



Component Technologies Worldwide



On the occasion of the opening of The Plowden Building, Esso are pleased to wish the LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL continuing success.



Graduates fulfil promise

graduates are fulfilling their early promise. A recent analysis of Master graduates of the London Business School - the first major British university centre to be devoted entirely to management education - shows that by last summer 40 per cent had reached director level or above. The survey covered 242 graduates since the Masters programme started in 1966. Considering that the first graduates are now only in the middle forty age group, the results are impressive.

Among its distinguished old boys, the LBS numbers Mr Jobo Egan who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars at the age of 43. Mr Egan, who graduated in 1968, was a member of the LBS's first master class. Like many MBAs (Masters of Business Administration) Mr Egan's career spans several companies including Shell, General Motors and Messer. Ferguson before he arrived in 1980 in his present position.

Another distinguished ex-LBS student is Mr Roo Dearing, chairman of the Post Office who completed one of the first Sloan Fellowship Programmes in 1969. Mr Dearing has demonstrated even more flexibility in his career than Mr Egan. After more than 30 years in the civil service reaching to top echelons as a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Industry, Mr Dearing moved out to head the newly separated (and then seriously ailing) postal side of the Post Office Corporation in 1980 at the age of 50.

The rigorous Masters programme

Lord Franks, whose report in 1963 led to the expansion of business schools in Britain emphasized the importance of "a framework of knowledge" in recommending the formation of two centres of excellence - one linked to the London School of Economics the other to Manchester University.

Previously, apart from the courses offered by independent schools such as Ashridge Management College or Henley, the only formal qualification available for managers was the part-time Diploma of Management Studies started by the Ministry of Education in 1961. For the first time LBS and then Manchester offered people of proven intellectual ability (a first degree or equivalent) formal preparation for entry into management as a career. By 1976 more than 20 universities had management schools or centres or at least large departments of management studies. By 1981 some 42 universities were offering a bewildering variety of one-year and two-year courses of widely differing standards.

As well as being the first, the LBS claims that its full-time two year Masters programme is the most rigorous. It leads to an MSc degree in Business Studies of the University of London, which the LBS reckons is fully

equivalent to the MBA awarded by the leading American business schools. Students on the Masters Programme have an average age of 27 and will typically have spent four years in employment between obtaining their first degrees and coming to the LBS.

During the first year of the programme there is a core of compulsory subjects. But in the second participants can select to concentrate on 11 subjects from a choice of more than 50. In addition all students have to work on two projects working closely with companies on actual problems.

Although its stringent entry standards have prompted accusations of intellectual arrogance, the LBS has always also held experience in high regard. Operated alongside the Masters Programme are a variety of courses designed for practising managers. One of the first of these was the Executive Development Programme (now the 10-week London Executive Programme). This is aimed at helping specialists move into general management. Another early development was the

London Sloan Fellowship Programme. Designed to provide an educational bridge for promising young executives in the 30 to 40 age range this is an intensive nine-month general management course.

More recent has been the Senior Executive Programme - a six week course designed for managers concerned with policy issues. In response to the increasing reluctance of able managers to take time away from their jobs is the Continuing Executive Programme which runs over modules of two-weeks. There is, in addition the New Enterprise Programme intended to help people who are about to start new, small businesses, with a wide variety of short specialist programmes.

While the majority of the executives attending the development programmes are sponsored by their employers, most of Masters class are supported by a combination of grants, scholarships and their own savings.

Some have made considerable personal sacrifices in order to complete the course and all have a lot of financial leeway to

make up in lost earnings. The fact that high paying employers have tended to be either American-based multinationals, financial institutions or consultants led to some sour criticism from manufacturers. In terms of job area, production last year rated a zero score as far as LBS Master graduates were concerned as it did in 1981 while in 1980 it represented only 6 per cent. Finance was the work area of 37 per cent while marketing - jobs absorbed a further 29 per cent.

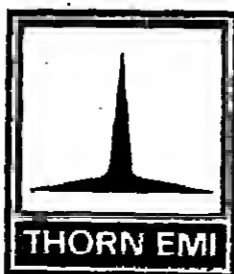
The tendency for early MBAs to job hop at their employer's expense is one of the reasons given by employers for not sponsoring candidates. However, with hindsight, it could be argued that the undoubted resentment problems experienced with the MBAs in the late 1960s and early 1970s could have lain as much with the employing organizations as with the newly minted business schools. The leaner the companies of the 1980s may be better equipped to make use of intelligent, ambitious managers who are thirsty for responsibility - even if they are also over priced, arrogant and rash - than were their predecessors.

Patricia Tisdall

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Derwent Stamping Year to 25.2.83. Pretax loss, £213,000 (£98,000 profit). Stated earnings (loss), 5.4p (profit, 12.1p). Turnover, £33.45m (£35.86m). Net dividend, 5.0p (7.5p).

R H P Group Half-year to 1.4.83. Pretax loss, £899,000 (£80,000 profit). Stated earnings, nil 1.9p. Turnover, £59.19m (£55.35m). Net interim dividend, 0.5p (2.0p).

John Carr (Doncaster) Half-year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £3,02m (£2m). Stated earnings, 4.25p (2.92p). Turnover, £18.23m (£17.90m). Net interim dividend, 0.75p (0.8p).

National Commercial Banking Corp. of Australia (Figures in Australian currency). Half-year to 31.3.83. Total operating profit, \$75.9m (\$61.44m). Net interim dividend, 11 cents (11 cents).

Brockhouse Year to 31.03.83. Pretax loss, £795,000 (£814,000 loss). Stated earnings, (loss), 7.88p(7.58p). Turnover, £30.38m (£30.35m). Net dividend, nil (nil).

Allied Leather Industries Year to 31.12.82. Pretax profit, £275,000 (£1.34m). Stated earnings, 33.82p(37.81p). Turnover, £28.13m (£25.18m). Net dividend, 5.5p (8.5p).

Davenport Knitwear Year to 31.12.82. Pretax profit, £261,000 (£293,000). Net dividend, 6.125p (£5.95p), which includes dividends for 1975 and 1977.

London Sumatra Plantations Year to 31.12.82. Pretax profit, £5.26m (£6.88m). Stated earnings, 23.45p(23.57p). Turnover, £22.48m (£21.91m). Net dividend, 8.0p (8.0p).

Phillip Hill Investment Trust Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £1.48m (£1.29m). Stated earnings, 7.87p(7.40p). Net dividend, 7.5p(6.55p).

THOMAS MARSHALL (LOXLEY) P.L.C. (Manufacturers of Carbon, Fireclay, and Heat Insulating Refractories) Salient points from the circulated Statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Gledhill, on the year ended 31st December, 1982. Demand in the Iron and Steel Industries fell in the later months to levels lower than in the early 1980's, and it is with great regret that I have to report that the Group incurred a first ever annual loss. The cost of rationalisation will continue at a heavy rate in 1983 but we have adequate resources to sustain the Group over this difficult period. Our calculations indicate a return to profitability during the second-half of 1983.

RENISHAW plc (incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1982 - No. 1106260) Offer for Sale by Tender by Lloyds Bank International Limited of 2,800,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at a minimum tender price of 80p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application. Renishaw carries on the design, development and manufacture of its own range of high-technology precision measuring equipment which is sold worldwide.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK by Sandy McLachlan Brewing results produce a sparkle Belhaven group, Pretax profits of £183,000 against £4,000 last time helped by a strong contribution from the main-stream brewing business, where profits rose from £346,000 to £402,000. Elsewhere, efforts to curb the group's losses on its holiday camps and hotels have been fairly successful although Mr Morley is negotiating sales in these areas to stem losses and provide funds for new investments. At Greenall Whitley, another of the brewers to produce interim results, it was also the non-brewing businesses which caused most of the problems. The unfortunate investment in Arrowsmith, the ex-Laker holiday business, continues to cause problems and losses increased. No breakdown was made available, but the company is confident that Arrowsmith will be trading in the black for the second half of the year.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK by Sandy McLachlan Brewing results produce a sparkle PLESSEY SHARE PRICE Relative to FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX JUNE JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY The groups to watch are those which have diversified successfully and yesterday's 31 per cent jump in pretax profits. Its confidence seems justified in the capital reconstruction proposed with a one-for-two issue, splitting the second 50p share. The final dividend on the 25p shares will be the equivalent of 3.30267p, an increase of 15 per cent. It has been having a difficult time in the US because of the recession. Yet Plessey expects to have around a quarter of its equity in US operations in the not too distant future against the 15 per cent committed so far. Stromberg-Carlson Corporation, also in telecommunications, bought last October in the US, had an operating loss of £1.9m in the year but Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman, said it showed considerable improvement in the last quarter. By the final quarter of the current year it should be in profit, he said. There have apparently been no major surprises in Stromberg. Apart from the initial buy-out cost of £29.7m another £13m has been invested. The cost of the total investment with all factors discounted is put at 1.6p per share. But there are question marks over Computer Peripherals, the US operation in the consumer sector. Sir John said: "I do not know that we have a healthy business there." It is an obvious candidate for sale unless there is consistent improvement but in the last quarter there was an upturn in the market which brought the company back into profit. Nothing concrete has yet emerged from Plessey's talks on a link-up with Burroughs the large American computer manufacturer. Plessey's main interest is to get distribution for its telecommunications product range. Given improvements in the US it is beginning to look as if Plessey could go well over the £170m in pretax profits next year. Abingworth Any investment trust coming to the market for new funds these days, has to be able to offer something different. Abingworth, which is going public via an offer for sale of 4 million shares at 300p each, appears to have it. Abingworth was in the

COMMODITIES LONDON METAL EXCHANGES Prices in pounds per metric ton Silver in pence per fine ounce... Higher grade copper 1194-97.00... Standard cathodes (copper) 1080-00.00... Tin 1005-00.00... Three months 8875-75... Three months 276.25-25.00... Three months 467.50-50.00... Three months 560.00-01.00... Three months 960.00-01.00... Three months 960.00-01.00... Three months 3176-77... L.M.E. TURNOVER Copper (higher grade) 7,400 tonnes; Standard Cathodes 2,000 tonnes; Tin 1,175 tonnes; Lead 2,300 tonnes; Zinc 1,000 tonnes; Aluminium 8,800 tonnes; Nickel 500 tonnes... LONDON COMMODITY PRICES Rubber in C's per tonne... COCOA... SUGAR... INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM... GRAIN... MEAT... LONDON GOLD FUTURES

Unit trusts help M & G to 72pc earnings rise The M & G Group, one of Britain's largest unit trusts, has reported a 72 per cent rise in pretax profits to £2.6m in the six months to March 31. The higher profits are the result of an improvement in its business in Britain and the US.

TDK tape sales wind down TDK, the Japanese recording tape and electronic component manufacturer which gets a London listing today, expects its profits to fall this year from last year's record net profits of £21m (£7.7m).

Toys cheer up arts lossmaker Behind an apparently disastrous plunge in the yearly pretax profits of Fine Art Developments from £4.4m to £1.7m lies a success story. It is called Early Learning, a retailing chain of 22 shops selling educational toys which more than doubled its profits last year to perhaps £300,000. It is currently opening shops at the rate of one a week and is aiming to have more than 42 shops by the year end.

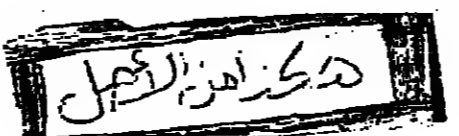
Base Lending Rates ABN Bank 10% Barclays 10% BCCI 10% Consolidated Crds 10% C. Hoare & Co 10% Lloyds Bank 10% Midland Bank 10% Nat Westminster 10% TSB 10% Williams & Glyn's 10%

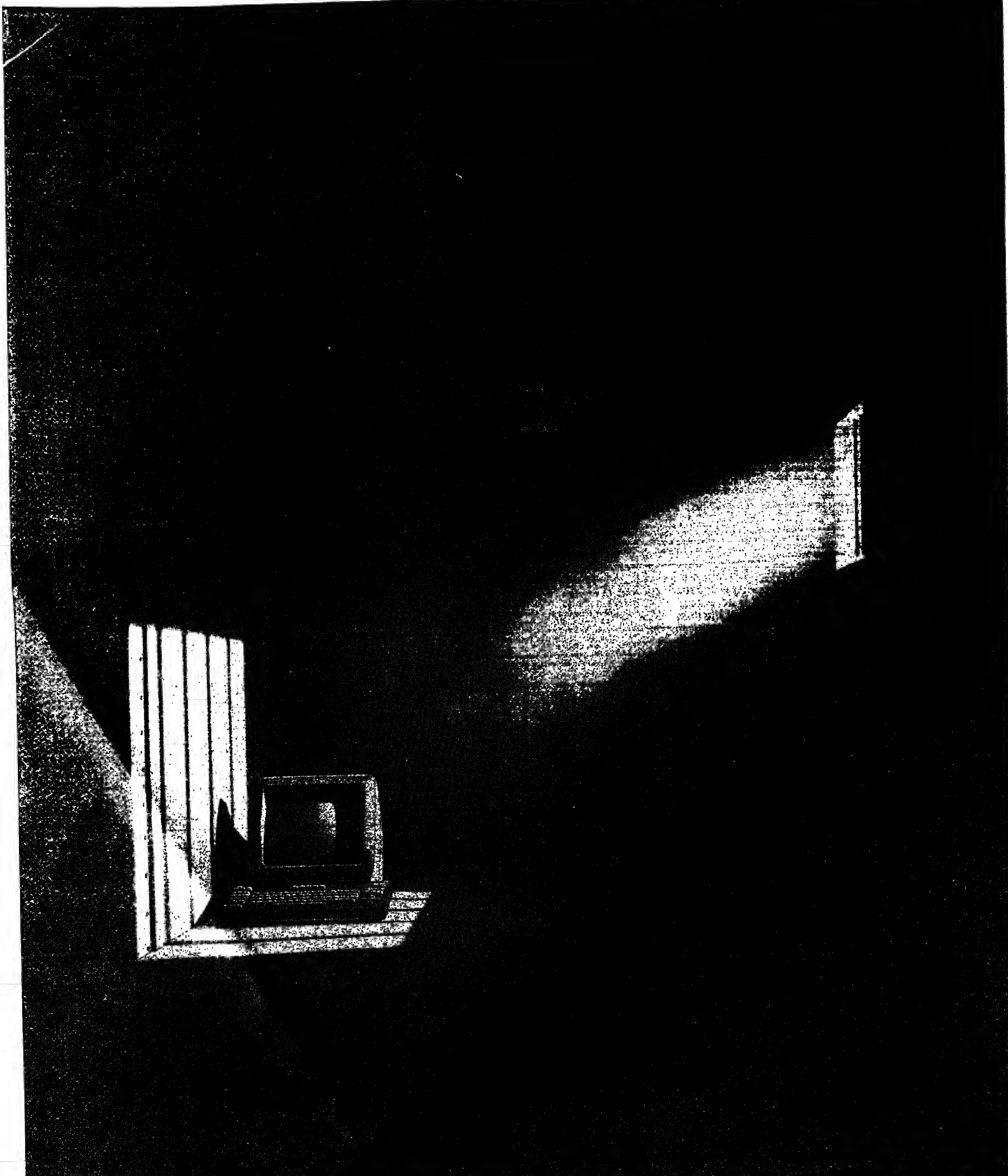
Granville & Co Limited. (Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

The Beauford Group RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1982 1981 Group profit before tax 607,222 355,569 Tax 228,703 135,145 Profit after tax 378,519 220,424 Extraordinary item 50,900 Profit for year 328,519 220,424 Earnings per share 11.6p 6.8p Total dividends per share 3.5p 2.1p

London United Investments Public Limited Company year ended 31st December 1982 1981 Turnover £000's 21,257 19,851 Operating profit 4,501 4,179 Insurance 180 32 Group overheads (596) (570) Share of profits of associated companies 230 188 Group profit before taxation 4,315 3,829 Taxation 2,180 2,056 Group profit after taxation 2,125 1,773 Extraordinary items 447 75 Group profit after extraordinary items 1,678 1,698 Transfer from non revenue reserves 1,678 1,728 Dividends 970 882 Retained profit transferred to reserves 708 846 Earnings per share 24.09p 20.10p

AVON RUBBER plc The following is the text of the interim statement for the half year ended 2 April 1983 released by the Board of Avon Rubber plc at £2,186,000 already exceeds that for either of the two previous full years. Lower interest rates and more effective use of money have combined to keep the interest charge below that for the first half of last year, leaving the Group with a profit before tax of £728,000. The major reduction in size of our tyre manufacturing business, announced in October last year, is now substantially complete. Despite the continuance of intense competition, the Tyre Company made a profit. The Group's recovery is expected to continue in the second half, with good performances from the other companies. An interim dividend of 1p per share on the 6,637,500 £1 Ordinary Shares, which will amount to £66,375, will be paid on 11th July 1983 to shareholders on the register at 12 noon on 17th June 1983. The half year dividend on the 500,000 4.5% £1 Cumulative Preference Shares will be paid at the rate of 2.45p per share on 30th June 1983 to shareholders on the register at 12 noon on 15th June 1983. The cost will be £12,250.





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It's criminal what some people do to word processors.

going through files of floppy discs every time they want the right document. And, of course, the system can grow as your company grows. You can add more screens, more printers, and more storage, whenever you need them.

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FOOTBALL: THE QUIET SOLOIST WHO ORCHESTRATED VICTORY OVER THE VIRTUOSI OF JUVENTUS

Magath shows what the world is missing

Athens (Reuter) - When the Jeweller gets round to engraving the European Cup he could do worse than inscribe it: "1983 - Hamburg (and Felix Magath)". Magath, aged 29, joined the competition's list of all-time greats at the Olympic Stadium here on Wednesday with a virtuoso performance which left Juventus, of Italy, looking strictly second fiddle. Hamburg's 1-0 victory, which took the cup back to West Germany for the first time since Bayern Munich completed their three triumphs in 1976, was due almost entirely to Magath, and not just for his eighth-minute cup-winning goal. His was a spellbinding display highlighted by a 25-yard left-foot shot. The ball dipped, spun, swerved and did everything but whistle "Zorba the Greek" on its way to the back of the net, leaving Dino Zoff in goal mesmerized. Magath has every reason to look back on his night's work with the utmost satisfaction. For sitting among the 75,000 spectators was Jupp Derwall, the West German national team manager, who chose to ignore Magath's rare midfield artistry during the World Cup in Spain last summer. Many still feel that if Magath had given a prolonged run in Spain instead of one appearance on the left wing West Germany



"Felix Magath" cup temporarily in the possession of Hrubesch (left) and Jacobs

Joy, Hamburgers and champagne

Hamburg, (Reuter) - Hamburg flew home to an exuberant welcome yesterday following their 1-0 victory over Juventus of Italy in the European Cup final in Athens on Wednesday night. A crowd of about 5,000 supporters waving the club's blue-and-white flags and soundings horns, crowded the observation terraces and cheered wildly as the captain, Horst Hrubesch, emerged from the plane holding aloft the trophy. The mayor of Hamburg, Klaus von Dohnanyi, presented the team with a mug of champagne. The celebrations of the West German press were unrestrained. "Hurrah - we've got the cup! Football friends in Germany, let's celebrate! Hamburg has won a memorable victory!" was the banner headline carried by the popular daily, Bild Zeitung across yesterday's front page. Some commentators saw Hamburg's victory, the first by a German team since Bayern Munich's third consecutive win in 1976, as a satisfying revenge for the national team's 3-1 defeat by Italy in last summer's World Cup final. But most sensed that Juventus' lavish spending on foreign talent

From riches to ruins in Athens

Athens (Agencies) - Not surprisingly, after the defeat of Juventus in the European Cup final here on Wednesday evening, it seems likely that the Italian champions will have to rebuild their team if they are to achieve their ambition of winning the trophy. Having spent the best part of £4m on Paolo Rossi, Michel Platini and Zbigniew Boniek, the only thing the Italians have proved is that money cannot always buy success. The President of the Italian Football Federation called Juventus' performance "The worst performance by any Italian team in a European final", and the Juventus manager, Giovanni Trapattoni, quietly agreed. Trapattoni, who collected two European Cup-Winners' up medals with AC Milan in the 1960s, now looks certain to nip up his team sheet. But he may have to be quick about it since he himself could well be replaced. Bettega was Juventus' best player until he tired in the second half, but he has played his last game for Juventus. He is moving to Toronto Blizzard and others who may leave the Stadio Comunale include Rossi and Boniek. It has been an open secret in the Juventus headquarters this week that they would not stand in Rossi's way if he wanted a move. Rossi floated on the periphery of the action in the final and Boniek, too,

World Cup draw in March

Zurich (Reuter) - The draw for the 1986 World Cup qualifying competition has been tentatively set for March next year, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said yesterday. FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, said this would enable matches to start after the final of the European Championships in Paris on June 27. Mr Blatter said he expected FIFA to continue their practice of grouping countries on the strength of their international performances, in Europe's case performers in the European Championship providing a guide. He added that the 1986 World Cup organizing committee would meet for the first time in Mexico City on June 17. Mexico was awarded the 1986 finals at a FIFA executive committee meeting in Stockholm last Friday. Mr Blatter ruled out any early meetings with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to continue the stalled talks on player eligibility for next year's Olympic finals.

CYCLING

A day for British riders to forget

By John Wilkinson

British riders will remember the fourth day of the Milk Race as a difficult one that they will be glad to have behind them. It began with a testing 88 miles of racing through the narrow lanes of Essex and Suffolk, a stage won delightfully by Denis Felizzari, of France, and ended last night with 20 laps around a closed one-mile circuit in the streets of Ipswich. Things looked black for the British professionals in the afternoon, when Felizzari, a former from the Pyrenees, and Kevostav Palov, a Czechoslovakian student, went through Sudbury, Gainsborough's birthplace, with a lead of more than four minutes. The two riders had been out in the wind for 40 miles after getting together at Boreham, 28 miles from the start in Harlow. Just 20 miles remained, and the Czechoslovakian team was performing a successful blocking operation, hampering the international chasing efforts of the two overall leading teams, West Germany and the British professionals. Palov, who is lying second in the climbers' competition, was the leader on the road at this point, only two minutes behind the overnight leader, Peter Becker, from West Berlin. The professionals, with Wednesday's winner Phil Barton prominent, set about reducing the deficit because the German amateurs did not seem up to the task. The gap was cut to 2 mins 30 sec with five miles remaining, when the professionals, team leader, Tony Doyle, received a puncture. Three of his colleagues waited to pace him back, leaving Sean Yates to lead out Sid Barras for the eventual sprint for third place, and his time being 10 seconds behind Felizzari, who outpaced the Czechoslovakian to win the stage, but only one minute before he made it back to the main bunch just before the finish, and demonstrated his great strength by working his way through to take fourth place in the sprint (sixth on the stage). This sprint was won significantly by Malcolm Elliott of Great Britain, Amateurs, who seems to have the confidence that makes him a potential winner of this magnificent Milk Race. Elliott pipped the year-old Barras - "I definitely haven't got the speed, I use it but have" - and Becker, who thus retained his yellow jersey. Not so fortunate were Mark Bell, the former British amateur champion, and Jean-Luc Morel, of France, who were both taken down in the last corner, when a Polish rider fell. RESULTS: Stage 4A, Harlow to Ipswich, 88 miles: 1. O Palov (CZ), 2. M Bell (GB), 3. S Barras (GB), 4. S Barras (GB), 5. P Becker (FR), 6. P Barton (GB), 7. W McLaughlin (GB), 8. J Lumbard (GB), 9. W McLaughlin (GB), 10. M Lumbard (GB), 11. S Barras (GB), 12. S Barras (GB), 13. S Barras (GB), 14. S Barras (GB), 15. S Barras (GB), 16. S Barras (GB), 17. S Barras (GB), 18. S Barras (GB), 19. S Barras (GB), 20. S Barras (GB). OVERALL: 1. Becker, 15th 27min 02sec; 2. Palov, 16th 27min 02sec; 3. Bell, 17th 27min 02sec; 4. Bell, 18th 27min 02sec; 5. Bell, 19th 27min 02sec; 6. Bell, 20th 27min 02sec; 7. Bell, 21st 27min 02sec; 8. Bell, 22nd 27min 02sec; 9. Bell, 23rd 27min 02sec; 10. Bell, 24th 27min 02sec; 11. Bell, 25th 27min 02sec; 12. Bell, 26th 27min 02sec; 13. Bell, 27th 27min 02sec; 14. Bell, 28th 27min 02sec; 15. Bell, 29th 27min 02sec; 16. Bell, 30th 27min 02sec.

GOLF

Challenge to Faldo

By Mitchell Platt

Nick Faldo attempts to win a record fourth tournament in succession in the £90,000 Sun Alliance PGA championship, which starts at Royal St. George's today. Faldo, who has won the French Open, the Martini international and the Car Care Plan international during the last three weeks, is also chasing his fourth PGA title, having won in 1978, 1980 and 1981. Founded in 1887, the Royal St. George club is steeped in tradition and recognized as a golfing haven. As Bernard Darwin once wrote, it is "as near my idea of heaven as it is to be attained on any earthly links." It was at Royal St. George's that J. H. Taylor, in 1894, won the first Open championship to be held outside Scotland. His aggregate was 326. It can be stated with some confidence that the winner this week will require to score closer to the 276, four under par, than the Bill Rogers posted to win the Open in 1981. In his current form, Faldo must feel confident of accumulation the right figures. He is 31 under par for the tournament rounds he has completed since returning from the United States. He will, however, be compelled to play a different game since a strong northerly wind has dried the course and the forecasters say that the weather will remain settled but windy in this corner of Kent. So the bump-and-run shot will be vital, and even Faldo will be surprised when his tee shot to the short third in the pro-am yesterday bounced 10 feet into the air. The opposition to Faldo will include the Australian, Greg Norman, who three weeks ago today underwent a cartilage operation Norman entered hospital early in the morning and he, emerged on crutches later that same day. It is not so long ago that a cartilage operation would have removed a minimum of three months from a sportsman's career. Now, with laser surgery, Norman is back on the fairways without a scar to show, although his stamina will be severely tested. Severnus Ballesteros, Sandy Lyle and Bernhard Langer, who was run-up to Rogers in 1981, also compete in what promises to be an enthralling bank holiday weekend for golf spectators. More golf, page 24

Scot signs for Chelsea

Joe McLaughlin, the Morton centre half, has been sold to Chelsea for £90,000. He leaves Cappielow Park having made more than 200 appearances in the league and 12 for the Scottish under-21 side. Joining him at Chelsea will be Clyde's Scotland youth international, Pat Nevin. Eddie Niedzwiecki, the Wrexham goalkeeper, has also been signed by the London club, for £55,000. Malcolm Allison, the Middlesbrough manager, wants to sign the Chelsea forward, Bryan Robson. Allison, who has transferred Shearer and Hankin, said: "Robson could do an excellent short-term job for us and be a big influence on our young players." Steve Jacobs, of Coventry City, yesterday became the fifth player to reject the club's new contract terms. The manager, Bobby Gould, confirmed he had received a written rejection from Jacobs.

Westland - technology working.

Westland - technology working to meet the competitive challenges of the world's markets - markets that are becoming progressively more difficult. The Westland response is to make major investment in new product developments.

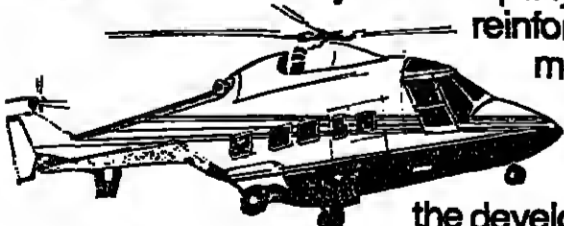
Westland 30 - Britain's new award-winning civil and military transport helicopter, already in service with British Airways and Airspur of Los Angeles. Westland 30 was financed by the Company and has now been reinforced by H.M. Government who, accepting its competitive strength, have provided further investment to support the development of derivatives.

Lynx 3 - The newest and most advanced development of the Team Lynx range of military helicopters. A high technology battlefield helicopter with day or night all weather capability.

EH 101 - The product of a collaborative venture between Westland and Agusta of Italy. Full development approval by the governments of the U.K. and Italy is expected during 1983 for this anti-submarine, tactical utility and civil helicopter with a world market potential approaching 1,000 helicopters. Development of EH 101 will be funded jointly by industry and government in Britain and Italy.

AP 188 - The world's first diesel-powered amphibious hovercraft with a 100 seat civil capacity and high suitability for numerous military roles. Now in passenger service with Hovertravel in U.K., this cost-effective and low noise hovercraft capitalises on Westland advanced skit technology and is already the subject of worldwide interest.

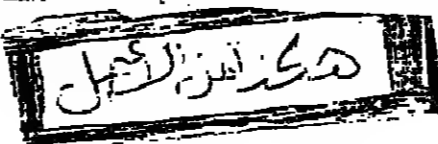
Composite blades - A major advance in the development of helicopter technology. Composite rotor blades will directly replace metal blades, have a much longer life and considerably reduce maintenance and operating costs. The initial production is for the Westland Sea King but the new blades are applicable to the Sea King range of helicopters which are in worldwide service from several manufacturers. Westland Aerospace Division is responsible for composite blades business, one of a wide range of products developed from the Westland technology base.



Westland

Yeovil, England.

Westland Review 82 illustrates technology working across the full range of our activities; if you would like a copy please write to the company.



RACING: CONFIDENCE GROWS FOR THE LOCALLY-TRAINED KUWAIT TOWER

Mercer hopes to make it thirtieth time lucky

Hopes are high at Epsom that Joe Mercer can break his Derby hoodoo on Kuwait Tower next Wednesday. The stylish and polished horseman boasts a remarkable record of having ridden in 29 Derbys in an unbroken sequence, with two seconds and a third to his credit. Of the other jockeys in action today Lester Piggott has had the same number of mounts. But although the acknowledged master of the switchback course started three years earlier than Mercer when he finished unplaced on Zucchero back in 1951, he was a bystander in 1961 and 62 and again in 1982.

A victory for Kuwait Tower would be the first for a local horse since that of the King Walls owned and trained April the Fifth in 1932. John Sutcliffe has earned his reputation as a plunderer of the big handicaps. But the man who had the bookmakers squawling for mercy after Lester Heart's triumph in the 1980 Royal Hunt Cup also showed his expertise when sending out Right Track to win the English and Irish 2,000 Guineas in 1969.

Sutcliffe is nothing if not a realist. "Provided that Kuwait Tower stays a mile and a half and I am reasonably certain that he will - my horse is the one that they all have to beat. I will be very disappointed if he fails to finish in the first three." The three-year-old delighted his trainer in his final gallop yesterday morning. "He went a good, hard ten furlongs with Joe on board. He told me that he felt a much stronger horse than last year."



Kuwait Tower: chance to become the first Epsom-trained horse to win the Derby since 1932

Promising Brown waiting in the wings

The royal trainer Ian Balding is mystified about the lack of opportunities for his fine apprentice jockey Brown, last year's Crown Prince Two champion and successful yesterday on Ampersand at Brighton. Browner brought Ampersand home a three-quarter length winner from Ma Fieretta in the Park Top Fillies Handicap to receive Balding's Prize: "He rode a perfect race, he really is a very good young jockey."

First-choice Lions coming into focus

The British Lions play Manawatu tomorrow in a match which provides a final opportunity for inclusion in the first international. Within a few hours of the end of the game the All Black team will be named, and the Lions should have a much clearer picture of whom they will field against New Zealand at Christchurch tomorrow week. The Lions have made only four changes from the side which finished so bravely against Wellington on Wednesday. Rigland for the injured Carleton, Ackerson for Irwin, Stephens at prop for Jones and Panton in the back row in place of Sexton, who was disappointing on Wednesday. Laidlaw holds the half back position by default for Holmes as he has a swollen eyebrow to go with his stitches.

Haydock Park

Table of race results for Haydock Park, including 2.15 Ferguson Foster Hurdle, 2.30 St Helens Stakes, and 2.30 Linton Handicap.

Sedgefield

Table of race results for Sedgefield, including 2.15 Ferguson Foster Hurdle, 2.30 St Helens Stakes, and 2.30 Linton Handicap.

Ayr

Table of race results for Ayr, including 6.45 Arran Stakes, 7.10 Ayr Sprint Handicap, and 7.35 Chevalier Handicap.

Pontefract

Table of race results for Pontefract, including 6.45 Walnut Stakes, 7.10 Beech Handicap, and 7.35 Martin Group Handicap.

8.5 Prestwick Stakes

Table of race results for Prestwick Stakes, including 8.55 Auchincruive Handicap and 9.5 Portland Stakes.

8.55 Auchincruive Handicap

Table of race results for Auchincruive Handicap, including 9.5 Auchincruive Handicap and 8.55 Sycamore Stakes.

8.55 Sycamore Stakes

Table of race results for Sycamore Stakes, including 8.55 Sycamore Stakes and 7.10 Beech Handicap.

7.10 Beech Handicap

Table of race results for Beech Handicap, including 7.10 Beech Handicap and 7.35 Martin Group Handicap.

Brighton results

Table of race results for Brighton, including 2.30 Patcham Auction Stakes, 2.30 Linton Handicap, and 2.30 Linton Handicap.

Carlisle

Table of race results for Carlisle, including 2.15 Waterbury Stakes, 2.30 Linton Handicap, and 2.30 Linton Handicap.

Haydock Park selections

Table of race selections for Haydock Park, including 2.0 Fossil, 2.30 Wharfedale, and 3.0 Kano Flower.

Ayr selections

Table of race selections for Ayr, including 6.45 Oystons, 7.10 Masterblow, and 7.35 Zoisos.

Pontefract selections

Table of race selections for Pontefract, including 7.10 Beech Handicap, 7.35 Martin Group Handicap, and 8.55 Sycamore Stakes.

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Table of race selections for Ayr, including 6.45 Oystons, 7.10 Masterblow, and 7.35 Zoisos.

Pontefract selections

Table of race selections for Pontefract, including 7.10 Beech Handicap, 7.35 Martin Group Handicap, and 8.55 Sycamore Stakes.

8.55 Sycamore Stakes

Table of race selections for Sycamore Stakes, including 8.55 Sycamore Stakes and 7.10 Beech Handicap.

7.10 Beech Handicap

Table of race selections for Beech Handicap, including 7.10 Beech Handicap and 7.35 Martin Group Handicap.

7.35 Martin Group Handicap

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7.10 Beech Handicap

Table of race selections for Beech Handicap, including 7.10 Beech Handicap and 7.35 Martin Group Handicap.

Countrysport magazine advertisement with logo and text: 'A QUALITY MAGAZINE' and 'AT YOUR NEWSAGENTS NOW'.

LEGAL NOTICE

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia)
B.H.P. House, 140 William Street, Melbourne, 3000

Pursuant to Section 534... of the Companies (Victoria) Code 1981... the intention of the Directors of The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, to transfer to the Treasurer of Victoria for and on behalf of the undermentioned shareholders whose whereabouts the Company by exercise of reasonable diligence has not been able to discover for a period of not less than six (6) years the shares registered in their respective names.

Table with 5 columns: Name and Registered Address of Shareholder, Number of Shares, Name and Registered Address of Shareholders, Number of Shares, Name and Registered Address of Shareholders, Number of Shares. Lists various shareholders and their shareholdings.

Commercial property/Baron Phillips

Holborn lures firms from the City

Lawyers and accountants escaping from high rates and rents in the City are finding refuge in Holborn, giving the office market there something of a boost. The local market, bound by Farringdon Road, Fleet Street and Holborn, has suffered more than its fair share of depression over the past two or three years but, according to agents in the area, lettings are now picking up.

A firm of solicitors appears to be close to signing a lease on Clifford's Court in Fetter Lane, the 31,000 sq ft building developed by the off-shore fund Tandaco. It has been on the market for a year. Joint agents on the block are Weatherall Green & Smith and Price Raptor & Co, both of whom confirmed this week that a leasing for the whole building is now no far away. It has been suggested that the rent is about £15 a sq ft.

It is also understood that two other professional firms from the City have signed leases on the remaining 50,700 sq ft of offices in the former Lummas building at 100 Fetter Lane. Associated Press took most of the space in the development last year in a rather odd deal which involved Lummas repaying AP part of the initial rent. Although no rent has been disclosed for the remainder, it is understood to be in the £12-£13 a sq ft region, which gives some idea of how the local market is firming up.

Fetter Lane has been a hive of activity over the last six to nine months, where as much as 132,000 sq ft has been leased, mainly to accountants and solicitors at rents around £12 a sq ft. For example solicitors D.J. Freeman leased 28,000 sq ft in 43 Fetter Lane at a rent of just under £12 a sq ft while accountants Clark Whitehill rented the old National Bus Corporation space, amounting to 17,220 sq ft, in New Street Square.

While an increasing number of tenants are being signed up, there is a fair amount of new accommodation coming on to the market over the next few months. Already available is the Prudential block on the corner of Holborn and Gray's Inn Road. Offering almost 39,000 sq ft 150 Holborn is gathering a tremendous amount of interest, despite a rent of just under £16 a sq ft, and local agents expect an early letting.

Of course, the largest building to come on stream this summer will be Trafalgar House's Plumtree Court, the 184,000 sq ft redevelopment of the former Evening Standard building. Although it is a large slice of space to come on to the market at one go, Plumtree Court has the advantage of being divided into three separate and



Canada Life has completed its second direct British office development in Kingston upon Thames. Located in the heart of the town's conservation area, Berkeley House provides 15,600 sq ft of air conditioned offices on ground, and three upper floors together with parking for 30 cars. Joint letting agents Clive Lewis & Partners and Weatherall Green & Smith are asking £11.54 a sq ft rent.

self-contained buildings of 74,000 sq ft, 44,000 sq ft and 66,000 sq ft. But the Holborn market could be set for a hiccup if Kodak does go ahead and makes its 83,000 sq ft block available for either letting or sale. Somehow it seems improbable that less than three years after having bought the building at 190 High Holborn from European Ferries for £24.5m, the company would wish to relocate.

Apart from new developments during the last six months a further 41,700 sq ft around Ludgate Circus will land on the lettings market towards the end of the year when the Heron subsidiary NIG Corporation moves out of Citadel House in Fetter Lane and into the 78,000 sq ft building at 145 City Road early in 1984. NIG still has about 20 years of its 25 year lease still to run, so negotiations between the insurance group and the head lessor Lazzaris are underway.

But agents like Martin Henton at WG & S and Jason Salter at Price Raptor believe that Holborn offers an excellent location for professional firms. They are quietly confident that the pace of lettings around Holborn will speed up over the coming months, and much of the space which has been available for a year or more will be taken up.

Commercial property's period of recession may be over, according to a survey published this week which shows an upturn in rental values during the six months between November and May. The Investors Chronicle Hillier Parker Rent Index indicates an overall 3.5 per cent rise in commercial rental values during the period, marginally ahead of the previous six months.

Despite gloom over consumer spending, shop rents continue to lead the field with a 4.6 per cent increase which, although ahead of the period to November 1982, is the second lowest rise on record. But the greatest surge has been in office rents, with the rate of growth doubling since last November. Growth in central City of London locations is ahead of inflation, in spite of high availability. But in contrast, industrial rents remain flat and show little sign of any growth.

Reading's office market was given a lift this week when it was revealed that the British arm of the American finance Avco has finally leased Rockfords 24,310 sq ft Castle House development. It is believed Avco is paying £12.50 a sq ft for the striking building, which is to be renamed Avco House. Letting agents were Strutt & Parker and Gibson Eley, while the tenants were advised by Chilvers. The development, which is due for completion later this month, was financed by Cadbury Schweppes Pension Fund.

Jones Lang Wootton have been appointed letting agents for a 57,500 sq ft warehouse/office building in City Road, not far from Liverpool Street Station. It is currently occupied by R S Components, which is set to move into a new 300,000 sq ft HQ on a 27 acre green field site in the Weldon Enterprise Zone near Corby. The agents, jointly with Henry Davis & Co, are asking £2.50 a sq ft for the building and no premium is payable for the current 25 year lease.

For next week, this column will appear on Thursday instead of the usual Friday.

Business to Business

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

VERY IMPORTANT PRIME CITY CENTRE DEVELOPMENT SITE FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Quay-side Conservation Area. WITH FULL RETAIL PLANNING CONSENT 15,000 SQ. FT. APPROX. Suitable also for Hotel, Office, Leisure, Housing or Mixed Use.

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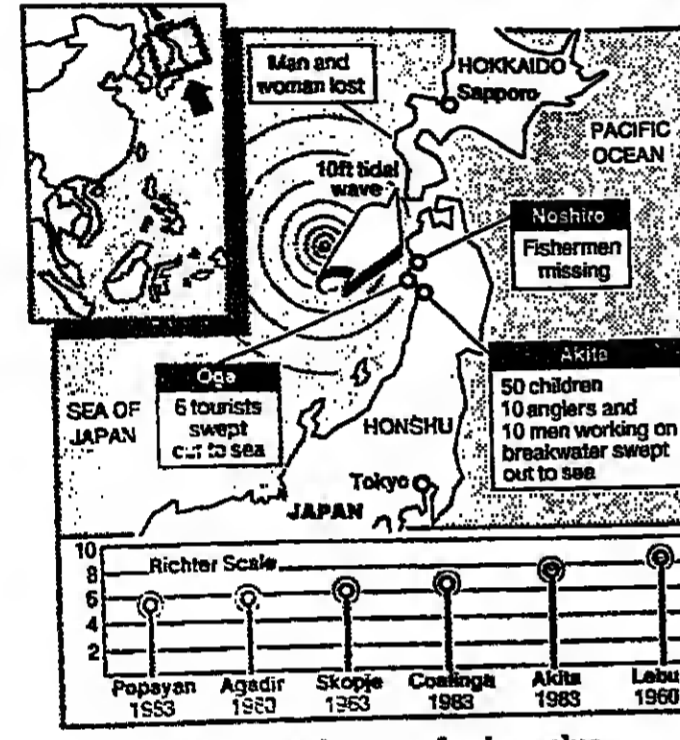
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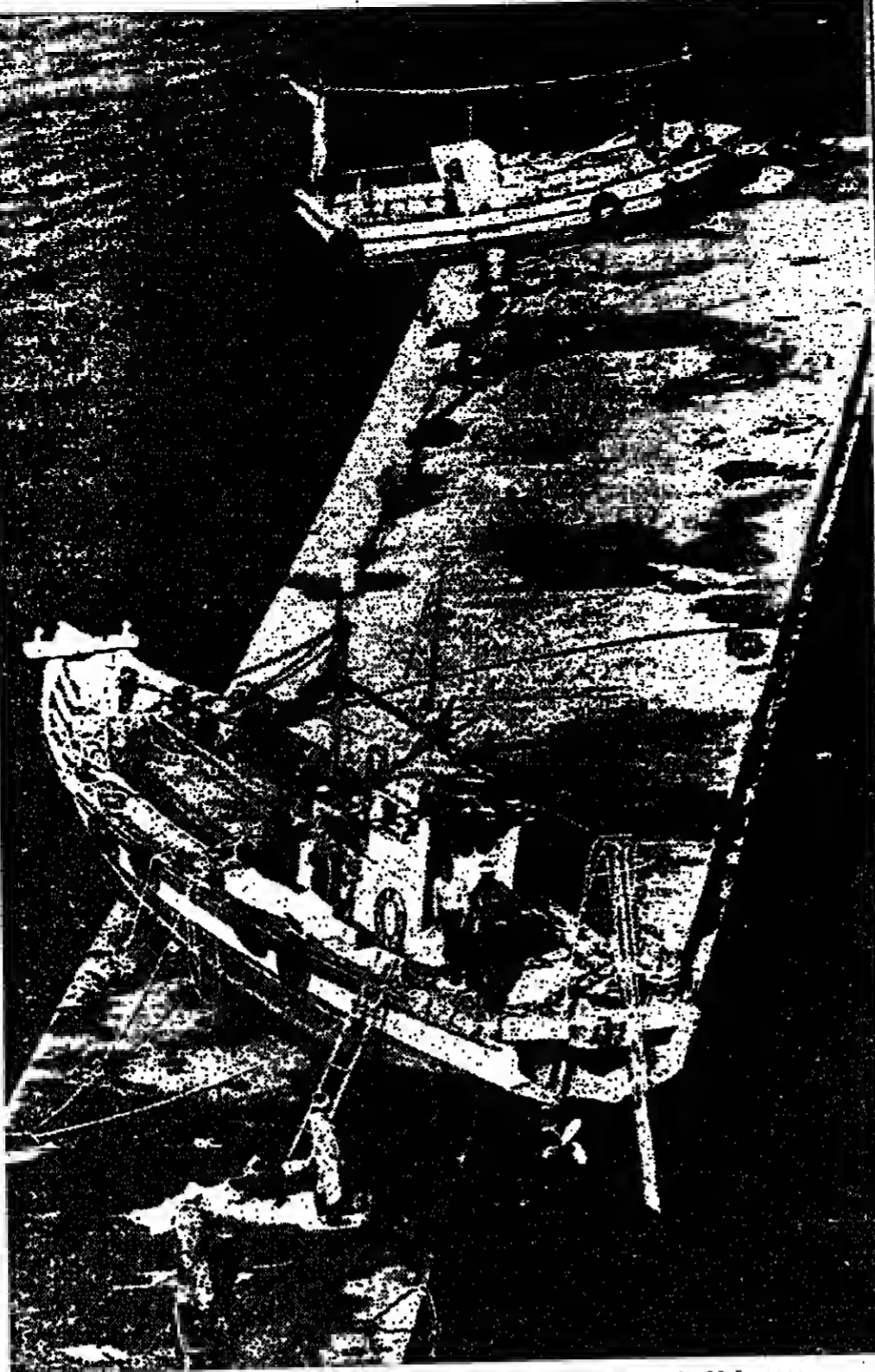
(continued on page 28)

30 dead as tidal waves devastate north-west Japan

Tidal waves, some of them 10ft high, caused by a severe earthquake swept the north-west coast of Japan yesterday leaving at least 30 people dead and 69 missing, including several children who were picked up on a beach.



Japan toll and pattern of major quakes.



Peril on the sea: Fishing boats swept on to a pier by yesterday's tidal waves.

People Express granted licence

American anti-trust laws to British airlines. British Airways, the only British airline competing directly with People Express into New York, said yesterday that it did not plan to match the £99 fare, but would compete with any low fares introduced by its major New York rivals, PanAm and TWA to rival People Express.

Labour's split 'could cost election'

Mr Michael Foot, the leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday that the party's split was a danger to its success in the next general election.

Smear that wins Foot's approval

Mr Michael Foot, the leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday that the party's split was a danger to its success in the next general election.

Today's events

Royal engagements: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a ceremony to Windsor to mark the restoration of the Lutyns Memorial to King George V, 3.30.

Food prices

Most meat prices are slightly up this week. Home-produced lamb is 4 or 5p a pound more. Sainsbury's have whole leg at £2.08, and Presto whole shoulder at £1.28.

Roads

London and South-east: A46: Only one lane westbound on Western Avenue, Perivale. Tower Bridge raised at 7.30 am and 4.10 pm.

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure just W of Britain will persist. 6 am to midnight: London, SE, central S, SW, central N, NW, England, Midlands, Glasgow, Ireland, Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland.

High tides

Table with columns for location, AM, HT, PM, TT. Locations include London Bridge, Aberdeen, Newcastle, etc.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,140

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-29 and some pre-filled letters.

Anniversaries

Births: Sir Henry Packer, Australian statesman, 1815; Alexandra, War-time nurse, 1815; Amelia Bloomer, campaigner for women's rights, 1815.

Law courts

Easter sittings at the royal courts of justice end today.

Lighting-up time

London 8.28 pm to 4.23 am. Bristol 8.41 pm to 4.31 am. Cardiff 8.50 pm to 4.41 am.

Around Britain

Table with columns for location, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set, Clouds, Wind, Rain, Fog, Haze, Ice, Snow.

ACROSS

- 1 Upeavalves from changes in posture (9). 2 Carrier of Kipling's ugly lump (5). 3 Characters some have at their fingertips... (7).

Watercolours

Watercolours by Michael Whittles, and porcelain by Julian Stair, Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wilts; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4; (ends today).

Top films

- 1 (1) Tootsie. 2 (2) Friday 13th Part II. 3 (3) Sophie's Choice. 4 (4) Educating Rita.

London

Yesterday's temperature: max 15.5, min 5.5. Today's forecast: max 16, min 6.

Highest and lowest

Table with columns for location, High, Low, Wind, Rain, Fog, Haze, Ice, Snow.

DOWN

- 1 No crowding in chamber for Katsushika's joint admirers? (3-4). 2 ... Eros; the long day's task is done? (4 & C) (5).

General

Bath Festival: Contemporary Art Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 10.30 to 7, today and Sun, 10.30 to 6.

Top video rentals

- 1 Rocky II (Warner). 2 Poltergeist (MCA/UA). 3 The Evil Dead (Polygram).

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Abroad

Table with columns for location, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set, Clouds, Wind, Rain, Fog, Haze, Ice, Snow.